

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## MR. HARDING DISCUSSES RAIL STRIKE WITH BEN W. HOOPER; GOVERNMENT TO MOVE COAL

President Desires Detailed Survey of Recent Settlement Negotiations

WASHINGTON, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, arriving here today in response to a summons from the White House, went into conference with President Harding prepared to give the executive a complete survey of the railroad strike situation and the recent negotiations conducted with a view to bringing about a settlement.

Mr. Hooper went to the White House soon after arriving from Chicago. It was indicated he might have a statement to make after seeing the President.

After the conference between the President and Mr. Hooper had been in progress nearly an hour, Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who with other committee members conferred with eastern railroad executives on the strike situation, Thursday night, was called to the White House, together with James E. Watson of Indiana and Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, the other members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who conferred with the railroad executives.

Senators Cummins, Watson and Kellogg left the conference with the President, when President Harding prepared to go to lunch, but it was said Mr. Hooper would continue his discussion of the situation with the President at the White House luncheon table. No statement would be made by the senatorial participants, except that they had given the views of the strike situation, which they developed in conference with the railroad executives.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, conferred today with members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission and advised them of the move for a separate settlement of the strike among the roads employed.

A conference is to be held Tuesday at Baltimore, senators were advised upon call in a circular issued yesterday by Mr. Willard to the shop crafts employees on that road. The circular stated that the employers and employees owed it to the public to make an effort to settle their difficulties between themselves if possible, in friendly conference.

Several of the questions involved in the Baltimore & Ohio conference were whether the men would agree to a separate settlement, whether the union leaders would approve such a settlement, and whether the men would accept a settlement which might be made by their leaders.

Almost coincident with Mr. Hooper's arrival the American Federation of Labor made public telegrams sent by the labor legislative representatives of the national and international unions, located in Washington to B. M. Jewell, leader of the rail strike forces, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, pledging sympathy and co-operation in the respective strikes of the railroad shop and mine workers.

The telegrams were signed by Samuei Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman of the legislative representatives' conference, and said:

"Reports made to the conference from various sections of the country indicate a rising public sympathy in favor of the men who are fighting for right and justice."

**Canada Faces Rail Strike;**  
**E. F. Grable Advises Roads To Meet Men Upon Request**

CHICAGO, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Reports from half a dozen cities that approximately 18,000 clerks and other railway employees had voted to walk out and new indications that Canada was facing a

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## GERMANY ACCEPTS DEMANDS OF GUARANTEES COMMITTEE

Conditions Declared to Be Onerous—Strong Indictment Made by M. Poincaré—Denounces Fiscal Régime

PARIS, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Germany has formally accepted the demands of the Allied Committee on Guarantees which were presented at Berlin last Tuesday. In a letter to the Reparations Commission, received today, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, stated that Germany, after profound deliberation, had decided to accept the conditions for the duration of the moratorium which the German Government assumed would soon be granted.

The conditions, the letter points out, place a heavy load upon the German Government, and their acceptance is only agreed to by the Government and the Parliament on the theory that the forthcoming decision on the reparations question will constitute a definite settlement of the chief financial questions which have been the subject of negotiations between the com-

mittee on guarantees and the German Government.

The German Chancellor in his letter says it must be understood that the conditions laid down by the committee and any additional conditions which may be imposed in connection with a moratorium must not in any way challenge the sovereignty of the German State nor interfere with the normal functioning of the Government. Dr. Wirth also insists that the fortunes of individuals and their business organizations must remain secret.

The Reparations Commission made public this afternoon the correspondence exchanged between the committee on guarantees and the German Government from the time the memorandum of the committee was handed to Dr. Wirth, July 18, until the receipt

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Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

Suffrage Leader Who Has Accepted Presidency of Pan-American Association and Will Direct Campaign in South America to Win Vote for Women

## AMERICAN NATIONS LEAGUE FORECAST

Uruguayan Minister Advocates Closer Ties Between Two Continents

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Formation of an American League of Nations will be proposed by Uruguay at the next Pan-American conference, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in May, 1923.

This announcement was made in a speech by Señor Buero, Foreign Minister, at the luncheon yesterday of the American Association here. Señor Buero said he believed the formation of such a league would serve to strengthen and more closely unite the American nations and enable them to act in harmony at world conferences.

Señor Buero expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of voicing

at the entire situation with the Presi-

dent and had explained to him the

United Mine Workers, is expected to

participate, will be held Monday either

in Scranton, Pa., or New York, John

F. Durkan, Mayor of Scranton, an-

nounced today after he had conferred

with President Harding regarding the

situation.

Mr. Durkan is one of five mayors of

cities in the anthracite region of

Pennsylvania who have been nego-

tiating with miners' representatives

and operators in an effort to bring

about a resumption of operations.

The Scranton Mayor had conferred

with the miners' leader when he was

certain the miners' leader would attend

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## BULGARIAN OPINION BEING WORKED INTO SULLEN RESISTANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission, despite its insolence and heartlessness and lack of tact, is given credit for some good things. It intervened to secure the abolition of a law that was ruining the country. The Agrarians had passed a measure to punish those responsible for dragging Bulgaria into the World War. Those were liable to prosecution who "by word or deed" has helped bring on the catastrophe of 1918. Article 4 gave the right to the Government or to any magistrate or functionary to initiate prosecution. This led to immediate abuse, and the threat of jail was used as blackmail. All who had incurred the displeasure of the Government or a politician were imprisoned. Many hundreds of the leading professional and business men were thrown into dungeons and held a long time before their cases were heard. This led to stagnation in commerce and industry. The richest persons in Bulgaria were being sentenced to prison and their fortunes confiscated.

### Budgets Revised by Commission

Also before the last two budgets were presented to the Sobranje, they were revised by the Reparations Commission, and many of the large sums put in by the Government for the purpose of experimentation with Bolshevik or semi-Bolshevik theories of state ownership and management were either dropped entirely or diminished.

As agrarianism and communism were not enough, Bulgaria has not yet been able to get rid of the Macedonian League, which is extremely active, and which cannot be controlled by Sofia because the army is far too small to make possible effective patrolling of the Serbian frontier. There are at least 300,000 Macedonian refugees, and among them are people of wealth and influence. They certainly do what they can to foment the Macedonian revolutionary movement, and this makes serious trouble for the Serbian Government in its new territories (which have to be held like conquered territory by the strictest sort of martial law).

Recently, in a note to Bulgaria, M. Nintitsch, Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the belief that the Bulgarian Government gave opportunities to the Macedonian revolutionaries to form their bands in Bulgarian territory, pass frontiers unmolested, and then go back into Bulgarian territory for refuge.

Bulgaria demands an international commission to investigate this matter, and lays stress on the fact that the Treaty of Neuilly, by proscribing conscription, makes it impossible for Bulgaria to raise troops.

Of the 33,000 allowed by the treaty, Bulgaria has under arms only 5,500; and these are of no value, as they are composed of the lowest dregs of the population—men who cannot make a living any other way.

**MAYORS PLAN END OF COAL DISPUTE**

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee would be entirely a government body composed of representatives from the commerce department, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the justice department, and the interior department with Mr. Hoover as chairman. In addition, it was understood administrative aids would be selected from the railroads and the producing coal operators.

Thirty or forty producing operators are expected to meet with Secretary Hoover on Monday to consider the Administration's plan.

The Federal Government probably will conduct an investigation before acting on the request of the Consolidated Coal & Coke Company of Butler, Pa., for federal troops to guard its mining operations in Perry County, Ohio. It was said today at the War department that the company yesterday telephoned President Harding asking for federal protection, declaring that local officials were unable to cope with the situation and that Governor Davis of Ohio has refused to furnish protection.

**Pennsylvania State Troops Pitch Tents in Coal Fields to Augment Police Force**

(Continued from Page 1)

PITTSBURGH, July 22—More than 1000 National Guardsmen are in southwestern and central Pennsylvania coal fields, ready to be assigned to strategic points where coal operators attempt resumption of mining activities in compliance with President Harding's order, and under Gov. William C. Sproul's promise of full protection.

Col. E. J. Stackpole Jr., commanding the 104th Cavalry, established his headquarters in the field after 350 soldiers had encamped in the Cokeburg region. Colonel Stackpole said the troops will not furnish protection to any particular mine but will be held in reserve for co-operation with state police and county officials if needed. They also will patrol highways.

Besides the troops in the Cokeburg region, units are encamped near Ebensburg, Conemaugh and Helliwood.

**COKEBURG, Pa., July 22—Troops of the 104th Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived here this morning, and after de-**

training, pitched their camp on a hill-

overlooking the mining village. It was understood that field headquarters would be established here.

**Vessels Needed in Britain to Convey Coal to America**

LONDON, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Demand for ships to convey coal to America is increasing daily. Many steamers have been loaded in the United Kingdom this week for sailings to various American ports, the freight rate being from \$8. to 10. a ton.

**Indiana Governor Proposes Meeting to End Coal Strike**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22—Representatives of Indiana miners and operators were invited today by W. T. McCray, the Governor, to meet in a joint wage conference in an attempt to settle the coal strike as it affects the Indiana bituminous field.

The Governor addressed letters to Phil H. Penna, secretary of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association, and John Hessler, president of the District No. 11 United Mine Workers of America asking them to meet here Tuesday, July 25, for a conference to consider bringing the strike in this State to an end. Arbitration of the differences between the miners and operators would be proposed, the Governor indicated.

**Law Amendment Asked**

CHICAGO, July 22—The Illinois Manufacturers Association today telephoned Len Small, Governor of Illinois, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the state coal mining code to permit operation of the mines, and also sent letters to every member of the Legislature asking their support for the move.

**LEAGUE APPROVES PALESTINE MANDATE**

**Agreement Also Reached on Syrian Control, Pending Adjustment of Minor Details**

LONDON, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—The Palestine and Syrian mandates were approved this afternoon by the council of the League of Nations with the understanding that they take effect as soon as France and Italy reach an agreement on certain minor details now under discussion in Paris regarding economic advantages and control in the Holy Land.

The revised form of article XIV, which presented the chief difficulty, was accepted by all parties.

Italy's representative on the League of Nations Council, Marquess Imperiali, is understood to have received instructions from Rome respecting Italy's attitude on the Palestine and Syrian mandates, and to have set forth this attitude at this morning's session.

The council held a secret session this forenoon, at which the Earl of Balfour for England and René Viviani for France, as well as the Marquess Imperiali, set forth the claims of their respective governments on the mandates question. France, it was understood, was still holding out for the presidency of the administrative commission in the Holy Land, but the impression prevailed that Great Britain's plan for a rotating presidency would be adopted.

Monsignor Cerretti, papal nuncio in Paris, arrived in London today and will probably present the Vatican's views regarding the traditional rights which the Holy See claims to the Holy Land.

The only other matters up for consideration at today's meeting were administrative and organization affairs. The council is giving close attention to Austria's situation in the light of recent events, and is much encouraged by the reported willingness of the Reparations Commission to suspend its claims against Austria for 20 years.

A statement issued by the information department of the League today said: "We are getting rather tired of hearing that Austria is on the brink of collapse. She has been on the brink of collapse every few months for the last three years, and she may live a long time in that state. The danger is not really in financial collapse but political troubles."

"The Allies must settle among themselves some kind of policy which will enable Austria to have a Government strong enough to enforce economy ruthlessly."

**Chinese More Than Earn Their Salt**

FROM the drilling of the well to the selling of the finished product, the Chinese process of salt manufacture is in such a crude state of development as to be a never failing source of amazement to a foreign observer, says a report from Carl A. Scherer of the American Consulate at Shanghai.

They are sunk by human labor.

Drivers, a group of Chinese laborers gather on a sort of seesaw platform, one end of which sinks by their weight.

At a signal, they jump off,

releasing the digging device, which is cabled with bamboo splints to the other end of the platform.

In many localities, 10 years is the average

length of time necessary, with continuous drilling operations to reach the salt brine.

The manner in which salt is boiled is thoroughly unique and ingenious.

A cauldron is made of plaited strips of bamboo, coated inside and out with a thin mixture of lime made from shells and furnace ashes soaked in the water. The depth is about 26

inches and over 20 feet wide, and has a depth of about seven inches.

The furnace is made of mud and the cauldron suspended above by means of hooks attached by 40 or 50 straw cords to a wooden framework.

The lime coating, is able to withstand the heat for about 10 days and 11 nights, and is then continually boiled during that period.

At the end of the 10 days the cauldron is destroyed in the presence of the Government salt tax officer and the remnants sold to farmer as fertilizer, at a price equal to the original cost of construction.

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## BRITISH SECURITIES FIRM DESPITE DROP IN EXCHANGE RATES

European Situation Has Depressing Effect—War Liabilities Paramount Issue

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, July 22—All business in Britain during the past week has felt a depressing influence due to the collapsed European exchanges. Prices of securities have remained firm, but this has been chiefly owing to the scarcity of other employment for money.

The textile and leather industries continue to show healthy signs of activity but Manchester and Northampton are almost the only industrial centers where any very marked cheerfulness prevails. Recent news from India, where the rainy season has begun punctually, thereby giving promise of another favorable agricultural season which means an enhanced buying capacity on the part of the Indian wearers of cotton cloth, is a new factor this week which makes for confidence in Lancashire.

The decision now announced of the British Calico Printers Association not to transfer any part of its big works to India has also had a steady influence. The movement to transfer mills to India to take advantage of cheap Oriental labor and the proximity to markets and raw materials, has become so pronounced in other branches of the cotton industry as to cause apprehension as to the extent to which Lancashire trade might permanently suffer.

The Cotton Printers Association have had experts in India for some time past to size up the situation. That the result of their investigations should be in favor of Britain as a site for the proposed extensions is regarded, therefore, as encouraging.

The prospects are less bright in the iron and steel, coal and shipbuilding trades. These great British industries are all finding the struggle a hard one to bring production costs down to market levels.

The railway freight reductions which come into operation next month, though substantial, will leave the cost of inland transport 75 per cent above the pre-war amount.

### COSTS MAY BE CUT

British railway companies have declared their firm intention to agree to no further reduction for 12 months, but the force of circumstances is against them, and what between the growing competition of mechanical road transport and the impossibility of putting business through at present prices the downward movement must continue.

Much the same facts apply to Labor. Presiding at the annual conference of the Federation at Blackpool on Tuesday, Herbert Smith said he was glad to think the miners had retained the great boon of a seven-hour day. This very seven-hour day, however, is one of the factors in the situation which is reducing the entire mining population of South Wales to conditions of unemployment and poverty. Long unknown in this ordinarily prosperous community.

In the shipbuilding industry, in which a very similar state of things has arisen, wages are still 75 per cent above the 1914 rates, and the men are beginning to ask themselves whether full employment at, say 18d. per hour, would not be preferable to half employment at 2s. an hour.

### COAL SENT TO NEW YORK

British steel ship plates which were £7 per ton before the war and £24 last year, are now available at £10. Coal which was £3 per ton, is down to 2s. shillings. Labor rates, though lagging behind other factors in the cost of production, are taking on a more economical aspect. The German demand for British coal, which is a comparatively new feature in the market, now appears to have subsided.

It has been succeeded by a demand for Cardiff and Newcastle coal for New York, to meet the strike conditions. The increase in the American tariff has resulted in considerable shipments of British iron and steel for buyers desirous of laying in stocks before the enhanced duties take effect. This has given some relief of a temporary nature to British industries engaged in the difficult process of readjustment. It has, however, not affected the general tendency, which is for business to readjust itself upon a basis of lowered profits and lowered wages.

### REPARATIONS INVOLVED

Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of Exchequer, has this movement in view when he told the bankers at the Mansion House dinner on Thursday night that he saw "the flicker of a revival of trade," which might grow into a flame if European credit and stability could be secured. The value of the contribution which the government Sir Robert represents has made to this credit and stability so far may not be universally admitted, but this does not prevent further efforts in the same direction.

His scheme, which is also Mr. Lloyd George's, appears to be to press for a reduction of the German reparations and the inter-allied indebtedness, with a view to making it possible for a big restoration loan to be raised.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted in the House of Commons on Monday that there were "serious disadvantages" in any arrangement which would place Great Britain in the position "of paying in full all that it had borrowed from other countries during the war, and of collecting nothing, either in respect of war advances or of reparations."

### INITIATIVE ASKED

When Sir Robert Horne proposed, some months ago in Paris, that the

French indebtedness to Britain might be paid in German bonds, he was careful to make it a condition that Great Britain should be able to discharge her war liabilities to the United States in a similar currency. This scheme having failed to find support, there remains his more vague statement to the bankers on Thursday that "some one has got to come forward—some one country or some one person—has got to make the first move and be brave enough to do something."

What that something is to be has still to transpire. Sir Robert Horne apparently knows, for he went on to promise rewards for whoever should begin. "He will not only gain prestige," he said, "one can see Mr. Lloyd George picking up his ears—but it is a poor argument—not an inconsiderable profit."

### CARROTS ARE OFFERED

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer thus sees his way before him. He is to go to Washington shortly to arrange for the funding of the British war indebtedness to the United States. He is to try to see what can be done in the matter of inducing France to come down in her demands upon Germany, and, failing all other expedients, he is to see whether the long-suffering taxpayers cannot be made to carry something additional to the staggering burden with which they are already loaded.

The carrot of "prestige" and "not inconsiderable profit" has been so often held with successful results before the nose of the British public that there can be no harm in trying it upon France and the United States as well.

British industry is toiling up a steep path of economy and labor toward a goal of reconstruction. British politicians are ardent to help it on its weary journey. Their own weight is a grievous addition to the load which has to be carried, but their carrots smell fresh and they are being held in the right direction.

## TACNA-ARICA DEAL PLEASES MR. ROWE

### EXAMPLE SEEN FOR SETTLEMENT OF PAN-AMERICAN DISPUTES

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 22—L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, commenting on the results of the Chilean-Peruvian conference, said:

The happy outcome of the Chilean-Peruvian conference, bringing to an end a controversy that has extended over a period of nearly 40 years, is an event of great historic importance, and marks a new epoch in the development of Pan-Americanism.

In reaching this agreement so satisfactory to both nations, the delegates of Chile and Peru, ably seconded by their respective ambassadors, have rendered a service not only to their respective countries but to the entire continent. This important question has long like a nail over the international relations of the American continent. The agreement reached at Washington, therefore opens a new epoch in the history of Inter-American relations.

It is evident that if the difficult and delicate problems involved in this conference had not been solved by a process of adjustment through conference, all other international questions confronting the republics of the American continent can be settled by the same orderly and effective procedure.

Throughout these conferences both delegations have shown a broad statesmanship of which they may well be proud and which reflects great credit on their respective governments.

It will be the continuing credit of the United States, especially to the distinguished Secretary of State, that the deadlock which developed in the course of the Washington negotiations was but the prelude to a final and satisfactory solution. Both Chile and Peru have given to the world an example which is certain to react favorably on all the other international problems confronting the republics of America.

### GIRL CONDUCTS BAND OF MEN MUSICIANS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 22—Miss Amelia Naughton, the young New York girl who was chosen to lead a band of men musicians, made her initial appearance at a public concert in Carl Schurz Park last night. She conducted the band with decision and confidence and smiled shyly at the applause of the audience. At the end of the first number, Miss Naughton received a basket and a bouquet of roses.

The program included the first movement of Schubert's "unfinished symphony," ballet music from "Faust," a Sousa march, and patriotic airs.

**SUCCEEDS SIR HENRY WILSON**  
NEWTONWARDS, Ire., July 21 (By The Associated Press)—Maj.-Gen. Rev. J. M. Simms, former chaplain-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces, has been elected to succeed the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson as member of Parliament, it was announced today.

### WORLD FLIGHT RESUMED

LONDON, July 22—Maj. Y. T. Blake, the British aviator attempting to fly round the world, resumed his flight today from Karachi, British India, where he landed last Tuesday, says a dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph.

### OUR SUMMER MARK-DOWN SALE

A Full Line of

JUNIOR CORSETS

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Bandeaux—Girdles

No Branch Stores

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Look Inside Corsets Now Above

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## VITTORIO ORLANDO FORMING CABINET

Fiume Payment Prevented by Facta Overthrow—Small Parties Blamed for Political Crisis

*By Special Cable*

ROME, July 22—As was to be expected, the downfall of the Government has prevented the payment of the 2,000,000 lire monthly to Fiume, decided upon by the Cabinet, as the grant was not passed by the Treasury before the Facta administration fell.

Meanwhile the usual intrigues promise to make the formation of a cabinet by Vittorio Orlando difficult. The majority of the deputies consider Signor Orlando the right man, but qualify their approval by insisting that he must form a government after their own heart. It is almost impossible to please everyone.

Probably the happiest man in Italy is Luigi Facta, who has left office. He is an industrious lawyer, well known to American and British merchants at Genoa for his scrupulous honesty. He declared to a friend on Wednesday that nothing would ever induce him to resume the premiership, which he had never desired.

The last two months have been the hardest I have ever known, and I have had enough of parliamentary intrigues," he declared. "I am now going for a holiday into the country."

### Many Small Parties Called

Bane of Italian Politics

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 22.—In the opinion of an Italian resident in London, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the internal situation in Italy is not so grave as is generally believed.

He declares the quarrels of the Fascisti and Socialists do not affect the lives of the majority of the inhabitants and exercise little real influence on the political situation, despite assertions to the contrary. He attributes the constant political crises entirely to the "pernicious system of proportional representation" which, while reflecting accurately the people's wishes, leads to the Legislature being composed of a number of small parties, none of them powerful enough to have an absolute majority without uniting with one or the other of its rivals. Such "marriages of convenience" do not last more than a few months without a quarrel, resulting in the regrouping of the various parties and the downfall of the ministry.

Thus the informant points out the present crisis in Italy was brought about by a temporary union of the Roman Catholic, or Popular Party, with the Socialists. It will probably be solved by the formation of a new coalition between the Constitutional, Roman Catholic, and Democratic parties.

The Socialists may not be represented, but if any one of those three parties gets annoyed with its two partners it will be able, by another temporary union with the Socialists, to cause the Government's defeat. All the while, therefore, he says there is intrigue and counter-intrigue going on, which undermines and impairs the whole political structure. He declares it will always be like this until Italy discards proportional representation.

**CLERICAL LEADER CONSULTED**

ROME, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Vittorio Orlando, former Prime Minister, having been invited by the King to undertake the formation of a new government to succeed the Facta ministry, has held a long conference with Don Luigi Sturzo, Italy's priest-politician and secretary-general of the Roman Catholic Party, concerning the number of Roman Catholics to be included in the new government.

It is understood that Signor Orlando succeeded in inducing the clerical leader to veto the admission of ultra-Conservatives into memberships of the new Cabinet, as Conservatives would be prone to endorse the activities of the Fascisti.

**MYRON T. HERRICK**  
SAILS FOR AMERICA

PARIS, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, accompanied by Lawrence Norton, his private secretary, left for Havre today. The Ambassador will sail for America.

It is understood that Signor Orlando succeeded in inducing the clerical leader to veto the admission of ultra-Conservatives into memberships of the new Cabinet, as Conservatives would be prone to endorse the activities of the Fascisti.

**THE BLAKELY**

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Unless the 13 members of the crew of the steamship Blakely, which the Levitt-Lusitania Salvage Company, Inc., had planned to use in its search for the millions in gold and jewels believed to have gone down with the Lusitania, are paid back wages aggregating some \$2100, the ship will be sold at public auction under a ruling handed down today by the Federal Court.

The Blakely is in custody of the United States marshal, having been seized after the seamen had filed their bills for wages.

**PIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER**

AKRON, O., July 22—Net profits of the Pirestone Tire & Rubber Company for the last eight months will exceed \$5,000,000. Figures on sales were not given, but on the basis of reduced profits, caused by lower prices for tires, it is estimated that sales will run about \$30,000,000 for the present year, compared with \$38,000,000 last year, and \$14,000,000 the previous June, in which all previous records were broken, with a total of more than 700,000 tires shipped.

**INDIAN CITY OBJECTS TO WAR ROAD DAMAGE**

CALCUTTA, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—A striking letter has been published by Sir Montagu Webb, the member in the Legislative Assembly for the rising port of Karachi, in which he advocates all the inhabitants of the Province of Sind coming to work out their own salvation. Sind comes under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, and it is only under the energetic administration of Sir George Lloyd that the district is receiving its fair share of attention.

Karachi and Sind form the shortest railway from Europe and from Egypt

## IRISH INSURGENTS RETIRING TO CORK

*London, July 22*

*Australia Rejects German Consuls*

Both Flanks of Rebel Army Broken, Guerrilla War Is Expected—Limerick Damaged

DUBLIN, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—With both flanks of the Republican insurgent army broken by yesterday's capture of Waterford and Limerick, the irregular troops today were reported to be retreating in the direction of Cork. They are believed to number some thousands of soldiers equipped with all arms except artillery, and they are expected to give the National Army forces considerable trouble in guerrilla tactics, but it is doubtful if they will be able to determine stand before reaching Cork.

Telegraph lines from Cork were partially restored yesterday and messages reaching Dublin indicated that the city was comparatively quiet.

Some travelers arriving in Dublin from Cork said most of the people were strongly in sympathy with the Provisional Government but that they were overruled by Republican troops.

The national forces are said to be in complete control of Limerick except for a few insurgent snipers. The city was reported to have suffered little from bombardment, but was greatly damaged by fires that were ignited by the irregulars when they were compelled to evacuate. King John's Castle is said to have been spared by the Republicans.

Just how the "sky cops" are to shoot the "pull over" so familiar to speeders, was not set forth in the orders, and although each police plane carries a machine gun, no one could be found at headquarters who would say that the airmen had been directed to fire a shot across the fugitive's bow.

Numerous complaints had been received that aviators are flying over the city at less than 2000 feet, the lowest level permitted by city ordinance. The police aviation section, therefore, has been ordered to "take the air" whenever a flyer is seen endangering crowds.

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Many business buildings were said to have been destroyed by fires ignited by the irregulars. Most of the insurgent soldiers apparently escaped.

Reports reaching here through Free State channels charge the Republicans with having looted the Limerick stores of practically everything valuable.

The loss is said to have amounted to several thousand pounds.

Eamon de Valera is alleged to have been in the city for some time but left when the attack began, going to the Republican headquarters at Clonmel.

Word reached here early today that the national forces captured Castleres, County Roscommon, yesterday, after shelling the local headquarters of the irregulars, who surrendered.

The leaders of the anti-Semitic movement also have failed of re-election.

The Minister for Justice, William Paul Tomcany, who but a week before the election arrested his opponent on a charge of which he already had been acquitted twice by the court, is one of the defeated candidates.

He had made himself notorious by his constant persecution of the Jews. It was he who deprived Jewish cinematograph owners of their licenses.

Another anti-Jewish leader defeated Julius Ferdinand, Minister for the Interior in the Cabinet of Count Teleky, author of several anti-Jewish restrictions during his time of office.

Julius Pekar, and Karl Erek, a former Minister for Food Control, who introduced into the Hungarian Parliament a bill providing for confiscation of the possessions of the Jews by taxing them

## RACE FOR PLEDGES KEEPS WETS AND DRY'S HUSTLING

(Continued from Page 1)

the other headed by Dr. W. A. Garfield, candidate for the United States Senate, have declared for law enforcement without specifically mentioning prohibition.

The candidates themselves, however, have taken direct issue on the question, since William J. Morgan, Attorney-General, candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. J. J. Blaine, who is seeking re-election, declared specifically his opposition to return to wine and beer, asserting that promises of modification of the Volstead Act were "fraudulent attempts at vote-getting." This stand was officially endorsed by Dr. Garfield and other candidates on the ticket endorsed by the citizens' Republican state conference, which met at Milwaukee, June 1. This faction of the party is opposed to Senator La Follette.

Governor Blaine has not yet answered his opponents on the wet and dry issue, nor have other members of the La Follette faction, R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Wisconsin anti-saloon league, has publicly attacked the Governor as a "wet" because of his veto of the league prohibition enforcement bill passed by the 1921 Legislature. At that time Governor Blaine expressed himself as believing that persons should be permitted to manufacture wines and beer in their homes for home consumption.

**Seems to Satisfy the Wets**  
Mr. Hutton has said of the Governor:

"Gov. J. J. Blaine, once counted by the drys, seems to satisfy the wets, judging by the account given of his activities in the annual year book of the wet Camels."

The reference was to the Governor's veto of the league enforcement bill, known as the Matheson Bill. He substituted the Severson bill, which, had it passed in its original form, would have permitted the manufacture of home brew, though in other ways in conformity with the Volstead Act. The Legislature, however, amended the measure as introduced, making it an enforcement law which conformed with the wishes of the Anti-Saloon League. The league supported it for passage with amendment and the Governor signed the amended bill.

Indorsement of the candidacy of Mr. Morgan for Governor in opposition to Governor Blaine has been given by the Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Hutton's announcement said that the old time-tested followers of both Governor Blaine and Senator La Follette are drys, and that these drys hope for acceptance from these two leaders of the "majority verdict" for prohibition. Mr. Hutton said that while Mr. La Follette voted for the dry amendment he thought the Senator had voted since then with the wetts on "what we consider test bills."

Further complication has been injected into the Republican prohibition controversy with the announcement of A. C. McHenry, mayor of Oshkosh, that he will be a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, pledged to work for repeal of the Severson law. He expressed his stand for support of any plan that will bring a modification of the Volstead Act and the manufacture and sale of beer and wine under Government supervision. As a candidate for the United States Senate in 1920, Mr. McHenry polled 40,000 votes.

The Socialist State Conference indorsed Senator La Follette's candidacy. It also adopted a resolution favoring beer and light wines.

The Democratic State Conference had a struggle between the very drys and those favoring modifications. Over the opposition of the very drys, a plank was included in the Democratic platform calling for submission of the prohibition question to the people of Wisconsin, should the Legislature act favorably on the proposal, at the April election in 1923.

The conference also indorsed two candidates for Governor, Carl Mathie of Wausau, representing the dry faction within the party, and A. A. Bentley, Mayor of La Crosse, representing the moderate faction. Both candidates have staked themselves on the prohibition issue, which they say is regarded as paramount in the state branch of the party.

Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh, was selected as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator. This selection was considered as in part an agreement with the dry wing, inasmuch as the women Democratic leaders were heading the dry forces. The party conference made it clear that it was not considering any issue as to repeal of prohibition, but only as to methods of enforcement by adopting a resolution for strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment.

The Wisconsin delegation in the National House now has six avowed proponents of light wines and beer, and five who oppose modification of the Volstead Act.

All have announced that they will seek renomination, except David G. Clason and John Kieczka, both considered as wets. The Anti-Saloon League has announced that it will support A. P. Nelson, John M. Nelson, H. A. Cooper, E. E. Browne, and James A. Frazier.

**Mr. Volstead Faces Opposition**

Minnesota shows no surface indications that prohibition will be an issue in the congressional elections. It did not enter the party nomination contests determined in the primary election, June 19.

Andrews J. Volstead, father of the prohibition enforcement act, has a contest on his hands for re-election in the fall, but had no opponent for the Republican nomination in the primary.

The Rev. O. J. Kvale of Benson, who opposed Mr. Volstead in the June primary and fall election two years ago, has been indorsed for the congressional post by the Democratic and Farm-Labor district conventions,

and is expected to file as an independent.

Two years ago, Mr. Kvale obtained a majority in the primary over Mr. Volstead, contesting for the Republican nomination, but the clergyman was disqualified on the court's finding that he had violated the corrupt practices act. He ran as an independent in the fall election and was defeated by a narrow margin. Mr. Kvale announced at that time that he was "an ultra dry."

None of the candidates have yet made any declaration on the prohibition issue, except in the cases where it has been declared a "dead" issue.

In the senatorial contests, Senator Frank B. Kellogg's stand is known as "dry." Mrs. Anna D. Olesen of Cloquet, nominee of the Democrats, is avowedly "dry."

**Wets' Claim That Prohibition Increases Crime Denounced by Chicago Judge**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, July 22—"Prohibition has greatly lessened crime and statements to the contrary being put out by the National Association Opposed to Prohibition are utterly false and misleading," Judge William N. Gemmill of the Municipal Court of this city told a Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

"The wets are already posting up pictures of their candidates for Congress," he said, "and they are placarding in large type such copy as 'We stand for personal liberty, light wines and beer' and they are trying to convince the voters that every problem of the day is the direct result of prohibition and that first the Volstead Act and then the Eighteenth Amendment must be repealed. This is not true."

**In Close Touch With Situation**

Judge Gemmill hears more than 100 cases daily at one of the busiest of Chicago's courts, and having been on the bench for a number of years is in touch with conditions which enable him to make reliable comparisons with pre-prohibition days. He backs up his statements that crime is diminishing with figures, both from records here and gathered from the larger cities of the United States.

"The wets are trying to make the people think that young people are the offenders. This is not true," he said. "Nearly all the cases traceable to liquor are old fellows, the type hard to restrain, those who were subject to the habit before 1917."

"The new generation will not support the wets for the most that they know about liquor is what propaganda reaches them through all the sources now so successfully employed by the wet agencies. Juvenile delinquency as a whole has not increased 32 per cent as the liquor supporters claim. I do not know where they base their assertions to this effect. Court statistics show that there has been a decrease."

"Statistics in Chicago show the following regarding alleged delinquent children brought into court:

**Drop of 25 Per Cent**

"Of course 1919 was the peak year and the decrease has been steady since then. The first six months of 1922 shows 625 boys' cases and 256 girls' cases, a total of 881 recorded. This is a decrease of approximately 25 per cent over last year for the same period.

"Opponents of prohibition are claiming that there has been an alarming increase in major offenses, which they endeavor to make voters believe is inspired largely by growing disrespect for law with the Eighteenth Amendment as the background of all their claims."

"I have statistics which show that these claims are positively false. I wrote to mayors of the larger cities for these figures. In this way I am attempting to make a comparison of the cities as to prevalence of crime. Allowance must be made for the different methods used in keeping records, but the facts are the same, everywhere."

"The figures given here are for numbers of arrests made. They first show the city from which the report was received, then the number of arrests by years (including arrests for intoxication), also prisoners held on all crime offenses as suspicious characters.

**New York Labor Men Adopt Wine and Beer Resolution**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 22—The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater

New York and vicinity, composed of 600 local unions, went on record last night as favoring a program of light wines and beers, when a resolution of the executive board was read by William Kehoe, secretary of the council, and was unanimously adopted by the members present at the meeting. This resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, that we continue our efforts for the repeal of the Volstead law, and the establishment by Congress of legislation that will permit of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers."

"I have statistics which show that these claims are positively false. I wrote to mayors of the larger cities for these figures. In this way I am attempting to make a comparison of the cities as to prevalence of crime. Allowance must be made for the different methods used in keeping records, but the facts are the same, everywhere."

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## CO-OPERATORS SEE ERA OF HARMONY

"Production for Use" Slogan Voiced as Solution of Economic Problems

BRIGHTON, Eng., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—A few weeks ago a woman, for the first time in the history of the co-operative movement, was elected to the board of directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Today a woman, again for the first time in co-operative history, presided at Brighton over the fifty-fourth annual congress of the Co-operative Union.

Addressing the huge assembly of delegates who represented the 4,500,000 million co-operators of Britain, Miss Llewelyn Davies said in part: "We are confronted at the present time with a situation, national and international, which is placing a greater strain on co-operation than it has ever before been called to bear."

**Promise Freedom From Unemployment**

"The world-wide chaos in finance and the collapse of international trade have culminated in a period of unemployment on an unprecedented scale, and its disastrous effects have inevitably affected both our societies and individual members. The co-operative system of production for use carries with it the promise of a world without unemployment. But co-operative industry, working in a competitive world, cannot escape this dark, destroying shadow. Co-operators, however, are better fitted than most others to meet life and surmount difficulties in such a crisis."

"During recent years the capitalist system has been on its trial as never before. With what results? The sacrifice of the consumer to the blind, self-regarding interests of profit-making business has been conspicuous; capitalist machinery has been unable to restart international trade, while capitalist employers have taken advantage of the temporarily crippled position of the workers, and claimed autocratic power. By contrast, the light of co-operation shines the more brightly with its single eye to the public good, its growing international possibilities and its democratic principles. Hopes, expectations, demands, are more and more concentrated on co-operation. It is for us to show the extent of our capacity to carry on trade and industry without profit-making."

**Production for Use the Slogan**

"We are laying the foundations of a new industrial civilization. On all sides the question of industrial reorganization is occupying people's minds. Economists, philosophers, politicians and journalists, as well as the organized workers themselves, are conscious that the old order is changing. Proposals embodying every degree of change are being made. The rallying cry for the whole labor world is the replacement of capitalism by an industrial democracy producing for use. It is such a non-capitalist society that co-operators are actually establishing."

"So far we have been looking at co-operation as a national industrial democracy. But, as we are learning only too plainly in these days, national industry is dependent on international trade. If we desire to socialize our national economic system, either through co-operation or any other form of nationalization, we must not get rid of profit-making and autocracy in factories and workshops, in coal mines and on railways, but we must carry on international trade without profit-making and on democratic lines."

"The power of co-operation rests on the simple everyday acts of individuals, and our common worldwide work is illumined by the vision of the new life of the future, when those odious words 'rich' and 'poor,'

will no longer exist in our languages, but when free men and women, living under just economic conditions, will be united in the bonds of brotherhood and peace."

## INDIAN ASSEMBLY INCREASES POWER

Control of Finance Seems to Have Been Gained by Legislature

CALCUTTA, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Incharge Committee when it arrives in the autumn will find that it has come at a time of profound constitutional, political and financial import for India. The Legislative Assembly has refused taxes to the amount of 9½ crores of rupees (a crore is 100 lakhs or 10,000,000 rupees). The onus was put on the Government to make the budget somehow balance. The action of the Assembly went far beyond the letter or the intention of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, but the Viceroy by acceding his assent to the budget in which as ultimately voted there was a discrepancy between debit and credit has clearly accepted the rule that the authority of the Legislative Assembly is paramount in the matters of finance.

The chief whip of the Democratic Party is justified in laying emphasis on the significance of the constitutional progress attained. Finance has invariably proved the keystone. With the weapon of finance in its hands the Legislative Assembly may be able to compass all its aims and perhaps unconsciously the Viceroy has aided and abetted them. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that while the Reformed Councils last year commenced better than expected, they have not yet had sufficient responsibility to justify a further considerable increase in powers of self-government. Even Mr. Montagu admitted this.

## JUGOSLAVIA URGED TO END PRIVILEGES OF RUSSIAN ENVOY

BELGRADE, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, in its leading editorial recently, discussed the status of the Russian representative to Jugoslavia, who even now represents Tzarist Russia. This article emphasized the fact that the American Secretary of State at Washington had announced to the Russian Ambassador there, Boris Bakhtmeteff, that from June 1 he would be considered a private individual.

Approving this step by the United States, the Politika proposed either that the Russian Minister here should retire of his own free will or that the Royal Government should follow the example of America.

To strengthen this proposal, it was shown that the Russian Minister here does not represent anyone, and that he is even at odds with the State he is supposed to represent. The Politika points out that abolition of the Russian Ministry would refute various unfounded accusations against Jugoslavia.

The action of the United States against Boris Bakhtmeteff, says the Politika, "cannot be conceived as countering with the Bolsheviks, for America, being an orderly country, does not wish to enter into any kind of relations with them until they have changed their régime, and ordered it in such a way that they can enter the international family."

The American policy of realities wanted merely to make its position clear in this way, on a question which called forth arbitrary interpretations by the presence at Washington of a representative of a régime no longer existent. It is, therefore, the duty of the Jugoslav Government to follow this example, which is in conformity with international law and customs."

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA WANTS A MUCH LARGER POPULATION

Steady Stream of Desirable Settlers, to Develop Country's Resources, Sought by Officials Who Look Ahead

PERTH, Western Australia, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—One of the best possible indications that the British dominions appreciate the knowledge that Great Britain has their interest at heart was the recent statement of Sir James Mitchell, Premier of Western Australia. Speaking of developing that section of the country he declared that 330,000, its total population, "could not do one ounce more." Although the country could produce tin, lead, copper, gold and many other things he said, it was empty. Moreover, he added significantly, if Australia was left to get on as best it could without the aid of Great Britain, it would become a menace to the British nation.

Australia, actually larger in area than the United States of America but having a population of but 5,500,000 would have 100,000,000 if Great Britain could help them. The Premier wanted, he said, not 1,000 nor 20,000 people, but a steady stream of population from England which would amount to millions in a few years.

**Must Have Large Population**

The people of Australia are beginning gradually to realize that in order to develop their latent resources, they must have not only a large and immediate influx of people, but, as the Premier says, a steady stream. Western Australia seemingly is serious in her attempt to populate her vast empty spaces, and Sir James Mitchell's mission to England was to make known what his country had to offer would-be Australians and to consult with the imperial authorities to obtain their co-operation.

Sir James Mitchell's proposal for immigration and land settlement in Western Australia so deeply impressed the Prime Minister of Australia, W. M. Hughes, that he sent two federal members of Parliament

## MANITOBA FARMERS ELECT NEW LEADER

Provincial Agricultural College President to Be Premier of Progressive Cabinet

WINNIPEG, July 22 (Special Correspondence)—J. Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College and known all over the American continent as an authority on the production of field crops under dry conditions will be the next Premier of Manitoba. He was offered and accepted the leadership of the Farmers Party in the Legislature last night after the 25 victorious Farmer candidates in the general election of Tuesday had deliberated on the matter of selecting a leader almost continuously for two days.

On the formation of the Province of Saskatchewan, Mr. Bracken became Livestock Commissioner and when the University of Saskatchewan was opened he accepted the professorship of field husbandry, a position in which he acquired an international reputation. He came to Manitoba in 1920.

Mr. Bracken will be given a free hand in the work of cabinet making and it is quite likely that some of his ministers may be men who like himself are entirely outside of politics. Mr. Bracken is not one of the elected members, but it is expected he will be a candidate in one of the three constituencies in which elections were deferred.

R. W. Craig, who was elected in Winnipeg on the thirty-seventh count of the votes which were cast under proportional representation system and who is the only successful progressive candidate in the city, will probably be the attorney-general. It is thought that the Minister of Education may be C. K. Newcombe, who was an unsuccessful Progressive candidate in Winnipeg. Mr. Bracken himself may take the position of Minister of Agriculture. Mentioned for the position of Minister of Public Works is A. R. Bevin who has had some legislative experience. The Farmers expect to be able to take over the administration from the defeated administration of the present premier, T. G. Norris within a month. Mr. Norris has consented to carry on while the victorious party organizes to assume control of the provinces affairs.

**POSTAL CLEARING SERVICE POPULAR**

Dutch Business Firms Are Quick to Recognize Its Value

THE HAGUE, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—Payment by check never had been popular in Holland, but a striking change has come about since 1918, when the Postal Clearing and Check Service was instituted—a service which offers many advantages.

The number of postal credit holders is about 75,000, out of a population roughly estimated at 7,000,000, not yet very large, though that is due probably to the relative newness of the institution. Moreover, the number is growing daily and it is not unlikely that the total will reach 100,000 before the end of the year.

Payment by postal check is much cheaper than by postal order. By postal check, for every 500 guilders there is a charge of five Dutch cents (two cents in America), but for a postal order for 500 guilders, the charge is 110 Dutch cents. Using the postal clearing system—possible only between credit-holders—no charge is made regardless of the amount.

Accordingly, all important corporations—state, provincial and communal—have opened credit accounts with the Postal Service, which means a saving of bother and expense regarding payment of taxes and other obligations. Moreover, every 100 guilders on deposit is realizable at any moment, and 2 per cent interest is paid, as against no interest in Germany, France and Belgium and but 1-8-10 per cent in Switzerland. In this way, the Postal Clearing Service is a rival of the banks, which nowadays are compelled also to offer 2 per cent for one day's money.

In Holland when you pay your grocer cash, a stamp costing 10 cents is required, for receiving amounts above 10 guilders, but the postal clearing check service will now make this payment for you by postal check, thus rendering a stamp unnecessary.

The clearing in 1920 amounted to 1,500,000,000 guilders; in 1921, to almost 2,000,000,000. In December, 1921, the State owed credit-holders 140,000,000; in 1920, 107,000,000. In 1920, the clearing Service had to perform an average of 305,000 movements in connection with the clearing and payment of checks each month; in January of this year it reached 768,000.

For a four-year-old institution, this growth is little short of phenomenal.

**Western State Antagonistic**

Moreover, it was not forgotten that the western State had been antagonistic almost actively so—toward the federal Parliament, and in consequence it might possibly be prejudiced against any federal activities which, directly or indirectly, were to have any effect upon Western Australia.

Federal authorities hoped in vain that the construction of the great transcontinental railway, linking Western Australia with the eastern states, would tend to allay this antipathy, and if the attractions had not been exaggerated there was reason to think that the plan might be of actual service to the Federal authorities, and consequently to Australia as a whole.

**J. BRIMBLECOM HEADS EDITORS' ASSOCIATION**

MISSOULA, Mont., July 22—J. C. Brimblecom of Newton, Mass., acting president of the National Editorial Association, was promoted to the presidency without opposition at the closing session of its annual convention yesterday. Wallace Odell of Tarzwell, N. Y., was named vice-president. Choice of the next convention city was left to the executive committee.

The editors went on record as favoring strict enforcement of prohibition and other laws, recommending retention of the zone system in the mail service and promotion of strong state organizations.

**POULTRY RAISERS TO MEET**

DURHAM, N. H., July 22—Poultry raisers of New Hampshire will hold their annual meeting here Aug. 17, at New Hampshire State College, in conjunction with Farmers and Home-Making Week. Prof. A. W. Richeson, of the State College, and David Warner, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, will be the speakers at the public meeting, to follow the business session. Alden Morrill, of Derry, president of the association, has charge of arrangements for the meeting.

# B. Altman & Co.

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—to the mountains, the seashore, the countryside, or to other lands across the ocean—the needs for suitable clothing are many and insistent

For in these out-of-door days one's most important clothes are one's sports clothes; wherefore, whether one be preparing a Summer outfit or simply replenishing it, considerable thought must be given to the sports part of it.

In the Departments reserved for Women's and Misses' Outfitting there are many charming ideas in Sports Clothes fashionably expressed. Frocks, Blouses, Skirts, Hats, Outer garments and the indispensable accessories; and Sweaters, of course—Sweaters in many hues and combinations and in all the wanted models and varieties.

### For Monday

#### The Department for Women's Cotton Frocks

will place on sale an additional collection of

#### Dainty Summer Frocks

in smart, attractive styles and fabrics at very special prices

#### Every-day Frocks

Figured cotton voile, \$6.75, 8.25, 10.25
Plain-colored cotton voile . . . . . 9.75
Fancy two-tone cotton voile . . . . 11.75

#### Sports Frocks

Checked ratine . . . . . \$9.75, 11.75
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Sleeveless Frocks (linen or sponge) 7.90

Interesting values are obtainable in a miscellaneous assortment of

Frocks of various materials greatly reduced to \$6.75 & 9.75

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### For Monday

#### 15,000 Yards of Black Dress Silks

of choice qualities

at remarkable price reductions

35-inch Black Taffeta  
\$1.15 per yard

35-inch Black Bathing Suit Satin  
\$1.45 per yard

39-inch Black Crepe de Chine  
\$1.85 per yard

40-inch Black Callot Satin  
\$1.95 per yard

40-inch Black Crepe Satin  
\$2.55 per yard

40-inch Black Crepe de Chine  
(guaranteed not to slip)  
\$2.65 per yard

39-inch Black Canton Crepe  
(heavy crepe quality)  
\$2.85 per yard

(Silk Department, First Floor)

### For Monday

#### A Final Offering of Imported Tissue Gingham

(36 inches wide) of the finest quality carried in the present season's stock; further reduced, for clearance, to

42c. per yard

A very good assortment of smart patterns and colors.

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The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Los Angeles Workshop  
of New Plays for  
New York TheatersLos Angeles, July 8  
Special Correspondence

LOS ANGELES is due to become the workshop for many Broadway theatrical successes, as the result of an affiliation recently made between Sam H. Harris, the New York producer, and Thomas Wilkes, who has stock companies in Los Angeles, Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and Seattle, whereby Mr. Wilkes will try out plays here that he and Mr. Harris agree have possibilities of success. Incidentally the new affiliation gives Mr. Wilkes the thing he has been working for during the past several years—a New York outlet for his productions, as the Harris organization has agreed to provide Mr. Wilkes with theaters for any play successes he may discover and produce himself.

Mr. Wilkes, through this new plan, has already tried out here, and with considerable success, two plays that are about to go into rehearsal in New York for fall openings there. The first of these is "The Nervous Wreck," a four-act comedy by Owen Davis, which had its first performance here and played to good houses as long as it ran. This play is scheduled to open at the Apollo Theater in Atlantic City, Aug. 2, and will probably move into the Harris Theater in New York. An interesting feature of this production is that it will give three members of Mr. Wilkes' theatrical family an opportunity to play on Broadway. Edward Everett Horton, who has been a popular leading man with Mr. Wilkes' stock company in this city, and who created the rôle of Henry Williams in "The Nervous Wreck," is to play the same part in the New York production. Ruth Renick, who has divided her time between stock and motion pictures, is cast for the leading feminine rôle, which was played here by Mary Newcomb and Stanley Taylor, who played the part of "Chester Underwood" in the stock production, will do the same rôle in the east.

## Three Pieces Ready

"In Love With Love," Vincent Lawrence's comedy, which also had a successful run here, following its premiere, is also to open in New York in September.

The third play, under the new Harris-Wilkes agreement, is Channing Pollock's new four-act drama, "The Fool." This is the play that Richard Bennett came west to play in and providing it comes up to expectations he will take it back to New York later on.

Through a consistent effort to give his audience good plays and to establish a high standard of production, Mr. Wilkes has built up a successful string of stock companies on the Pacific coast. When he took over the Majestic Theater in Los Angeles about four years ago and put in a stock company and raised prices, it was predicted he wouldn't last 90 days. He told them he would. He lasted all right and now he will be able to enhance his prestige here, and vary his excellent program of repertoire with premier performances of quite a number of plays which, if successful, are due for Broadway runs.

Mr. Wilkes is a studious and ambitious play producer. He is not much of a theorist on the drama, unless he happens to be en route for some definite point; but he is a most effective worker when it comes to getting practical results. He produces plays because he would rather do that than anything he can think of. He dislikes publicity, unless absolutely essential. He is retiring. But he has a keen knowledge of plays and play production, much of which he has absorbed from close contact with his stock audiences and from wide reading and study.

## Players' Training Ground

Under all the work that Tom Wilkes has been doing in the west and back of every theatrical project he has started has been one unchanging ambition—to get into New York as a producer. Now getting into New York as a producer is far more difficult than it seems, but Mr. Wilkes had this advantage over many others. He was at the head of a successful producing organization of his own, he owned quite a number of theaters, had a safe of plays that he had already proved to be successful, and a number of very capable and attractive players whom, he knew, New York would be interested in, whenever he got an opportunity to present them there in one of his plays. In addition to this he had his hard-earned experience.

It is probable that Mr. Wilkes would have definitely gone into New York this autumn "on his own," had he not made the affiliation with Sam Harris. The new tieup, however, changed all this. Through the new arrangement Mr. Wilkes will make his headquarters here in Los Angeles and will supervise the making of all the plays sent out here by the Harris organization.

On the other hand the Harris organization will provide the theaters and handle all the Wilkes productions that are sent east in the future. Heretofore the trying out of a new play in New York has been a costly affair, to say nothing of the delays invariably experienced. Under the new arrangement, the Harris people merely send the script of a play to Mr. Wilkes and he does the rest. He has plenty of stock companies for trying out new plays and he can keep these new plays going for an indefinite period, while being whipped into shape, which would be almost impossible in New York.

During the building-up process of his organization Mr. Wilkes has made quite a reputation for himself as a "play finder," and in the last few years he has acquired a large number of these, many of which he has already used, and a number of which are shortly to go into production. Some of these plays have been by widely known playwrights, but in most cases they have been by unknown writers. Mr. Wilkes is an incessant play reader. One thing he always insists upon before starting to cauley's Theater in Louisville.



Upper Left—Soloists Taking Part in Music Festival in Lucerne, Switzerland. From Left to Right—Karl Erb, Tenor; Idalice Anrig-Denzler, Soprano; Ilona Durigo, Contralto; and Paul Bender, Bass. Upper Right—View Showing the Museum of War and Peace, With Concert Hall on Left and Railway Station on Right. Lower—Vast Concert Hall Packed for Festival

read a play—the author's name must be blocked off the manuscript before he starts reading it. He is not nearly as much interested in playwrights as he is in plays. Often these plays come to him crudely done but carrying a fine dramatic idea and—well, it is always possible to suggest how a story with a good idea can be rearranged, especially if one is a practiced hand at play producing, and then there are always playwrights available to help an amateur develop his or her idea, so as to make it worthy of production. His kind interest in these new writers, all striving sincerely and seriously to express themselves through the medium of the stage, has brought its reward time and time again, even if he often has to wade through scores of impossible plays. Many of these plays, written by amateurs, have been produced by his various stock companies, which has been a great incentive for writers throughout the country, and some of them will be produced in New York later on.

First Swiss Choral Festival  
Since 1912 Held in LucerneLucerne, Switzerland, July 7  
Special Correspondence

THE most important and the most popular of all Swiss national festivals is without doubt the Choral Festival which, after a lapse of several years, has just taken place at Lucerne.

The last festival was held at Neuchâtel in 1912, when 8000 singers took part. This year the number has increased to 11,000. One hundred and fifty men's choral societies from all parts of Switzerland were present at the Lucerne competition.

The festival opened with a patriotic meeting at Escholzmatt and was attended by numerous representatives of the Swiss Government. Here the banner of the Swiss Federation of Singers was handed over by Neuchâtel to Lucerne, to the accompaniment of music and speeches in eulogy of Switzerland.

The concerts were held at Lucerne in the Museum of War and Peace, which had been considerably enlarged for the occasion by the erection of a building 120 meters long and 50 meters wide. The stage alone was of such dimensions that 3800 singers could be comfortably accommodated upon it, and the seating capacity of the hall was over 5000.

Mary Cassatt's "After the Bath" is one of her many intimate studies of maternity. Gari Melchers is gay and somewhat noisy in his exuberant portrait of "The Piper," but the subject matter may doubtless be held responsible for any undue note of emphasis.

Charles W. Hawthorne, who has done so many versions of the mother-and-child idea, has carried it out still further in his "Child With a Doll" rendered with his customary regard for fine design and sensitive color. Irving Wiles' "The Little Model" is a remarkable painted little interior, crisp and atmospheric, broadly seen and yet full of significant detail.

The most dramatic picture in this exhibition is "Down to the Sea" by Rockwell Kent, a large canvas devoted to the incident of leavetaking in some fishing village; the ships are just discerned in the offing, the sky is clearing and favorable winds seem assured by the cloud tokens, while in the foreground, grouped in a varied and vigorous design, are the sailors saying the last goodbyes to their families.

One man who has no one to bid him "bon voyage" gaze wistfully at his neighbor, another is fondling his great dog, equally loath to part.

There are landscapes by Ben Foster, Emil Carlson, D. W. Tryon, E. W. Redfield, Robert Vonnah, Ernest Lawson, Childe Hassam, Hayley Lever, and Homer D. Martin; also paintings by George Elmer Brown, J. Alden Weir, Louis Kronberg, Frank Duveneck, J. Francis Murphy, Albert L. Groll, and Oliver D. Graver.

R. F.

Augustus Pitou has announced four companies on tour for the coming season. Following Fiske O'Hara, who starts in "Land o' Romance," by Anna Nichols, on Aug. 5, at New London, Conn., the manager will present May Robson in a new comedy, "Mother's Millions," by Howard McKern Barnes, opening at Stamford, Conn., in September. Elsa Ryan, remembered in vaudeville and as one of the many "Pee o' My Heart" heroines, will have Billie Burke's rôle in Booth Tarkington's comedy of the same season, "The Intimate Strangers." Mr. Pitou will also send "Mr. Pim Passes By," with several of the original English cast, through Canada and into the south, where he owns Ma-

cauley's Theater in Louisville.

Kapellmeister Richard Boer, musicaly sure, is a quiet but confident conductor. A little more of the vivacious talent of the south in the finale, "Libera Me," and in other parts of the Requiem, would have made his conducting perfect, but the difficulty

his voice is not always sufficiently flexible for Verdi's glowing music.

Very moving was the singing of the contralto Ilona Durigo, who specially excelled in her rendering of "Iacobus Scriptus," and "Lux Aeterna." Of great interest was the singing of the young Swiss soprano, Idalice Anrig-Denzler, a rising star in the musical firmament. At the age of 17 she won the admiration of the Swiss audience, when she made her début in grand opera and when her voice was just beginning to reveal its promise, but today it is fulfilling its great promise. Her fortissimo voice, triumphant and brilliant, above choir and orchestra. Her pianissimo, clear as a bell, was rich with tenderness and purity, so that her duets with Ilona Durigo—"Recordare" and "Domine Jesu"—were of unequalled beauty.

Thus the overture of the great festival proved to be a wonderful musical feast to the vast audience, who expressed their appreciation by vociferously applauding the musicians.

## The Centenary of Egyptology

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—An announcement in the *Courrier de l'Egypte* of September, 1799, contained the information that "citizen Dhautpoul, chief of a battalion of engineers" in the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt had found at the ancient fort of Rashid, three miles from Boghaz on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, a very beautiful stone of black granite, of great interest and likely to offer the key to deciphering the hieroglyphic characters of ancient Egypt.

This stone, known as the Rosetta Stone, eventually found its way to the British Museum and yielded up its secret at last to a Frenchman, Jean François Champollion. The history of the search for the secret by scholars of many lands is set forth in an exhibition of unusual interest at the New York Public Library of books, documents and reproductions, this occasion being chosen to honor Champollion since it marks the centenary of the publication of the celebrated letter of Sept. 22, 1822, to Dacier, then permanent secretary of the Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

Her Champollion set forth how the Egyptologist should proceed in method to decipher the hieroglyphics and he showed the first plan of determining the phonetic, in addition to the ideographic, idea. Up to that time the Rosetta Stone had resisted the most valiant attacks of archaeologists; its three inscriptions, in Egyptian hieroglyphs, in the demotic or simplified popular form of the hieratic alphabet of ancient Egypt, and in Greek, had proved a tempting riddle.

Champollion was born at Figeac, France, in 1790. At sixteen he read before the Academy of Grenoble a paper in which he set forth his claim that the Coptic was the ancient language of Egypt. He soon went to Paris and his activities culminated in the decipherments of 1822. He was sent by Charles X to visit the European collections of Egyptian antiquities in 1824 and on his return was made director of the Egyptian Museum at the Louvre in Paris.

He was the founder of Egyptology and as his highest honor received the specially created chair of Egyptian Antiquities in the Collège de France. His many publications are shown in the half dozen cases in this exhibition, rare and interesting documents of a scholar's research. His great work in four large volumes (Paris 1835), "Monuments de l'Egypte et de la Nubie," the celebrated Dacier letter, his

Requiem, would have made his letters, memorabilia, prints of himself

and photographs of community buildings, scores of pictures of floats, festivals, plays, and pageants, and a country life bookshelf containing the best books and literature on athletics, exhibit arrangements, music, drama and social functions.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert Reappears in Paris

PARIS, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Paris was pleased to have again the visit of Mme. Yvette Guilbert and her juvenile escort of American girls. Much interest was taken in her attempt at reviving the medieval theater. One realizes that her "Théâtre Religieux du Moyen Age" is the result of long and patient researches and one marvels at the amount of work accomplished.

For, out of the immense chaos of dramatic and lyrical texts, the most characteristic pieces had to be chosen—and often translated from Latin; the lyrical themes had to be transcribed into modern musical notation; the shapes and colors of costumes, the literary simplicity of the attitudes had to be studied from the old stained-glass windows or from the old illuminated manuscripts.

Having achieved this huge and delicate task Mme. Yvette Guilbert has given to Parisians beautiful, harmonious visions. One may not feel always entertained with her "Imageries de Cathédrales" or with the story of "Guibour"—"miracle" of the fourteenth century—but one cannot help acknowledging that her reconstitutions are things of beauty. They are for the eyes a continuous enchantment. Details and ensembles are arranged with admirable intelligence and great artistic sense.

The "miracle" of "Guibour"—in which the religious element plays a prominent part—is all the charm of naïvety. We are shown the saints and angels in their long, golden robes. Hymns are sung, accompanied by religious music. It is not at all disagreeable—for a short time. But when this naïve spectacle is prolonged for an hour or so it becomes tiresome and we begin to wish a little more variety. We have—unhappily or happily—gone beyond the stage of Middle Ages.

The different roles were interpreted with much grace and beauty. Miss Elisabeth Moffat plays the role of "The Dancing Girl" to be shown at the International Theater exhibition, is a partly American version of "Die Bajadere," by Emrich Kalman, with adapted book by William Le Baron and lyrics by Bud de Silva. With Miss Segal will appear Thorpe Bates, Charles Judels, John T. Murray, Vivian Oakland, Colin Campbell, Ruth Lee, Helen Grenville, George Graham, Mortimer White and Princess Whitedeer. The production will be staged by Fred G. Lathan and the musical numbers by Julian Mitchell.

Woodman Thompson, whose "plastic settings" were shown at the International Theater exhibition, has been appointed scenic director for five of the Equity Players' productions at their own playhouse in New York. Mr. Thompson's design, wherein the 21 scenic changes of "Romeo and Juliet" are accomplished in one set with variations of lighting and arrangement, is under consideration for Equity festival week.

## American Works Given by Philharmonic Orchestra

NEW YORK, July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Works by the American composers, Joseph C. Breil, Henry F. Gilbert and Deems Taylor, have been presented this week at the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor, at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York. The work by Breil, "Egyptian Sketches," was on the program of Sunday evening, July 16, and was presented then for the first time. It may be described as a suite in four movements, or as a set of independent pieces bound together by mere similarity of mood. The originality, charm and point of the music are to be found in orchestration more than in melody, rhythm or form.

According to the indications of the subtitles, "The Muezza," "The Hour," and "The Sheik," the pieces might be taken strictly as portraits or pictures of types that are to be found in the streets of Alexandria or Cairo. But more or less scenic setting as well as characterization of persons seems to be indicated in the instrumental coloring. The composer has conceived his subject-matter in the idiom of the French romantics of the latter part of the nineteenth century and has followed in the footsteps of such musical travelers as Saint-Saëns, Massenet and Charpentier.

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# The Highway That Leads from Roses of Portland to Apples of Hood River Valley

WHEN the new wonders of the world are tabulated—the man-made wonders of the twentieth century—high place must be reserved for the Columbia River Highway, that magnificent thoroughfare that follows the continental Columbia "through the Cascade mountains to the sea." When the project was first conceived, it was declared preposterous and impossible. Yet the highway has been built, and it stands and will stand for centuries to come, as a model of road building. Famous engineers have termed it the most wonderful road in the world; noted artists have gone into rhapsodies over its beauties; world travelers have vowed it supreme, this road that could not be built.

For 340 miles, first across the mesa land of eastern Oregon over rolling, sun-baked hills originally covered only with sand and sage brush but now wavy with luxuriant wheat, then through the tremendous gorge of the Columbia cleft in the rugged Cascade mountains, across the mouth of the beautiful Willamette valley and into the coast mountains, the highway follows the Columbia River, finally reaching a climactic end high above the thundering breakers of the Pacific Ocean.

For years the poets have sung of the beauties of the "Oregon River," named originally from the Indian word for the stream, Wah-ree-gum, "beautiful waters." Land of myth and of legend, the country of the Columbia has come down to our day, still clothed in mystery as silent as the deep forests through which the river flows. Aside from its beauties and grandeur, this Columbia River is famous, for with one exception, it is the only river in the world which cuts a mountain range at right angles and practically at sea level. The other instance is the Congo in Africa. A huge inland empire, 350,000 square miles in extent, is drained by this mighty river, of which Portland is the port of entry. The Columbia River Highway is the only water-level road outlet for this vast country.

#### The Work of 10 Years

More than a century ago Lewis and Clark marveled at the unsurpassed beauties of this great river, and the report of their expedition made the stream famous throughout the United States. Even in those early days the possibilities of a road along its banks were realized, and several short highways were built. It was not until 10 years ago, though, that the dreams of a scenic highway the length of the Columbia gorge were crystallized, and the actual work begun. Ten years the highway was in course of construction. The first of July this year saw the final grading done and the final pavement laid.

Few people realize the extent of this highway. They think of the Columbia River Highway in the terms of the original road which extended eastward from Portland through the Columbia gorge to the Multnomah-Hood River county line, 50-odd miles.

The Columbia River Highway as now completed runs from Pendleton in eastern Oregon to Astoria on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the river, 333 miles. For a distance approximately that between New York and Richmond, Va., or New York and Portland, Me., the highway follows the banks of the Columbia River, and yet,

even though two mountain ranges are crossed, throughout its entire length there is no grade steeper than 5 per cent! At one place the road drops 20 feet in eight-tenths of a mile in crossing 40 acres of ground. Here the road parallels itself five times, yet there is a tangent between every two curves and it is possible to motor over the stretch at a speed of 40 miles an hour in perfect safety!

#### It Pays for Itself

The Columbia River Highway cost approximately \$8,000,000, of which \$385,000 was spent in grading one 40-mile stretch through the Gorge! It has already paid for its cost many times over in service to the region. It would be impossible in a short space to describe in detail the wonders of this highway, the exquisite waterfalls, the rugged mountains, the mighty river, or the superb structure of the highway itself with its beautiful bridges, or the windowed tunnels burrowed through towering cliffs.

No story of the highway, though, is complete without at least a short description of some part of the road itself, preferably the oldest portion between Portland and Hood River. Here the road pierces the heart of the Cascades through the gorge of the Columbia. The first 25 miles of this portion from Portland to Crown Point winds through a placid agricultural and dairy country, beautiful with its background of rugged mountains.

At Crown Point the Columbia River bursts suddenly into view, hundreds of feet below, a rippling ribbon of silver extending as far east as the eye can see through the lofty Cascade Mountains. Enthroned on the rock of Crown Point, 725 feet above the river (higher than the Woolworth building), is Vista House, dedicated to the memory of the pioneers of Oregon. From Vista House the road descends to the level of the river, making its sensational drop through The Loops, previously described. At the base of the grade is Latourell Falls, and then Shepherd's Dell, a dainty little mountain glen which was given to Multnomah County by George Shepperd.

A few outstanding names will be reverred as long as the highway exists. There is Samuel Hill, adopted son of James Hill, who is said to have first conceived the idea of the highway. And there is John B. Yeon, citizen extraordinary. Yeon came to Oregon from Canada, a poor boy. He amassed a fortune in the forests of the State, and then proceeded to spend much of that fortune in the interests of the State. Yeon was given title of county roadmaster when the work on the highway started, and for months he served without pay, devoting all his energy, all his time, and a good portion of his money to the work. Simon Benson and his son, Amos Benson, de-



serve much credit. Simon Benson also gained a fortune in the forests, and like Yeon, he gave back much of it in the form of parks and other donations to the State. The actual construction work devolved upon Samuel O. Lancaster. To him is credit due for much of the beauty of the road.

**A Chain of Waterfalls**  
But to return to the description of the road itself: Past Shepherd's Dell come a chain of waterfalls, Bridal Veil, Mist, Multnomah, Wahkeena, Horsetail, and many others. The crystal stream, Wahkeena, gushes fullborn from the side of a mountain 1500 feet above the highway, and tumbles down to the river in a series of exquisite cataracts. One of the highest waterfalls in the world is Multnomah Falls. Six hundred and seven feet this mountain torrent plunges, from its top wall to the highway. Two drops are made, one to a pool over which an arched concrete footbridge has been built, and the other to the level of the road. If the Washington Monument were placed in the pool at the base of the upper fall, it would just reach to the rim where the water pours over.

Oneonta tunnel, hewed through the solid rock, Oneonta gorge, moss-covered ravine always delightfully cool, St. Peter's Dome, Rock of Ages, Eagle's Nest and Eagle Creek are all passed in quick succession.

A word about Eagle Creek; there has been established by the United States forest service what is probably the most popular camping ground in the world, a mountain camping ground visited every Sunday in the summer months by more than 2000 people. Radiating from Eagle Creek, is a system of interlacing mountain trails that penetrate to the very core of the rugged Cascade range, trails that lead to hundreds of sparkling mountain lakes. Near Eagle Creek has been erected Columbia Gorge Camp, one of a chain of camps created by Samuel C. Lancaster.

**The Tunnel With Windows**  
Between Cascade Locks and Hood River lies Mitchell's Point, the site of the famous tunnel, 335 feet long, which is provided with five windows cut from the solid rock, through which perfectly framed views of the river are obtained. Each window is approximately 30 feet square. The tunnel pierces the heart of the Cascades through the gorge of the Columbia. The first 25 miles of this portion from Portland to Crown Point winds

between Portland and Astoria, is a worthy sister to the original road.

Great engineering feats have here been accomplished and breath-taking vistas open up at every turn in the road. The mighty Pacific, belying its name, thunders a hearty welcome to

the tourist at the end of the Columbia trail.

Truly when the new wonders of the world are tabulated—the man-made wonders of the twentieth century—a high place must be reserved for the Columbia River highway.

## The Three British Swallows

By F. W. FROHAWK, M. B. O. U., F. E. S.

**D**WELLERS of both town and country alike hail with delight the first swallow of the season.

Although "one swallow does not make a summer," the appearance of one of these charming birds is certainly a harbinger of spring, denoting that the cares and stress of winter may be cast aside—the swallows are in England for the summer.

Great engineering skill was required in circling Shell Rock, a mountain composed of loose stones. It was here that the first work on the highway was done, experimental work done by convict labor, and paid for with \$10,000 donated by Simon Benson.

The original road has been abandoned but it served its purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of the highway.

**Apple Blossoms and Forests**  
At the town of Hood River the highway crosses the mouth of the Hood River, noted for its apple and peach orchards. One of the truly beautiful sights in the country is obtained in this valley in the springtime, with the soft colors of the apple blossoms blending with the deep green of banked forests, topped by the glistening white of Mt. Hood at the head of the valley.

Some of the most beautiful spots are between Hood River and The Dalles. Eastward from The Dalles the road traverses romantic country, land made famous by those who traveled the Old Oregon Trail, land of the cowboy and of the miner. The glamour of the range spreads itself over the road, and lends its enchantment to the beauties of the purple hills. A fitting terminus for the highway is Pendleton, last outpost of the frontier, scene of the famous Pendleton Round-Up, where the wild buckaroos and "the shoutin', shootin' cow-punchers" gather once more to furnish the thrills of the range for the eastern tourist.

The lower Columbia River highway,

ising it. Its plumage comprises a handsome combination of coloring, the forehead and throat are chestnut-red, the upper parts and band across the breast are deep metallic-blue, the under parts are creamy buff and the under tail-coverts are light chestnut, while crossing the tail is a series of white spots.

#### The Swallow's Arrival

The swallow usually arrives in England during the first half of April and at once makes its way to its former nesting site, and often uses the same nest for a succession of years. Although it may travel thousands of miles on leaving Great Britain in the autumn for its winter quarters, sometimes reaching as far south as the Cape of Good Hope, nature has endowed this little bird with the homing instinct so highly developed, that in the following spring these little travelers unfailingly return to their favorite haunts. It may not be generally recognized that the swallow is a sweet and melodious songster, its liquid, warbling notes are as sweet as they are pleasing.

#### The House Martin

The house martin is likewise a handsome little bird, with its rich blue-black upper parts, relieved in brilliant contrast by a snowy-white patch on its lower back, and the whole of the underparts are also pure white. Its tail is simply forked, without the elongated feathers which adorn the swallow. The martin is a musician also, its strain of liquid babbling notes produce a very pretty sweet effect, especially in the early hours of morning, when it pours forth its melody from its nest by open windows, but its song is not quite so full or melodious as that of the swallow. It usually arrives in England 10 or 12 days later than the swallow, and leaves the country again during the first half of October. The nest of this bird is at-

tached to a wall of a building, close up under the eaves or other projection, which forms a covering, and is completely closed in except a small hole left in the top edge, and not supported on a ledge like the swallows. Its eggs number from four to six and are pure white, while those in the open nest of the swallow are speckled and blotched with various shades of rufous, brown, and gray.

The sand martin is the smallest of the swallows which visit England, but the earliest to arrive. It usually reaches these shores during the first week of April, and sometimes does so in the latter part of March. It departs on its autumnal migration southward at the end of August or September. It is a sociable little bird, nesting in colonies in sand-banks, the sides of gravel-pits, railway cuttings, and the banks of lakes and rivers.

Owing to such resorts being away from the habitations of man, it is less popular than either of its larger relatives. The nest is always placed at the end of a burrow formed by the little bird, varying in length from a foot and a half to three or four feet; it is built of dried grasses and amply lined with white feathers. These and its white eggs assist in reflecting light in the otherwise darkened chamber.

The plumage of the sand martin is wholly of a dull brown above and the underparts are white, excepting a broad brown band across the breast. The sand martin has no song, except an occasional slight twittering and a harsh call note. It is a comparatively silent bird. Like its relatives, the swallow and house martin, its food consists entirely of insects captured while flying, therefore these three must be classed among the most beneficial birds we have by the service they render in ridding us of enormous numbers of gnats, flies, and other insects.

## The New Rule of the Road

In almost all parts of Greater London you will see the placard, "Walk on the Left," stuck on the omnibuses, posted on the lamp-posts, and painted in white on the pavements. From Acton to Woolwich, from Finsbury to Mitcham, the best, almost a command, cannot be evaded. It is all part of an organized

## The New Spiritual Head for an Island Kingdom

When it was announced that the Rev. H. H. Lane had been appointed priest-in-charge of Lundy by the Bishop of Exeter the man in the street did not raise an eyebrow of curiosity. But it really was a remarkable item of news. "Lundy"—it should never be called Lundy "Island"—lies in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 12 miles from Devon, 30 miles from South Wales. So near and yet so far, for this granitic island, measuring three-and-a-half miles by one mile, is almost completely isolated from the "adjacent island" of Great Britain.

It boasts neither railway, tramway, nor motor bus; there is no regular service of steamers to the mainland except in summer; no aeroplane is so poor as to do it reverence; and until a few years ago there was no telegraph from shore to shore.

Hence the difficulty of filling the ecclesiastical post which the Rev. H. H. Lane has taken. For months if not years the cure has been vacant, the reason being that while in summer there are plenty of day visitors from the mainland, in winter hardly anybody comes over except on urgent business.

Lundy is the most interesting island on the English coast. It is the weather prophet of North Devon:

Is Lundy plain?  
There will be rain.  
Is Lundy low?  
There will be snow.  
Is Lundy high?  
It will be dry.

In the eleventh century Sir Jordan de Marisco was the overlord, building his stronghold, Marisco Castle, which is now converted into four cottages. In the troubled times which preceded the Great Rebellion Lundy was notorious as the haunt of pirates and smugglers. Eventually it came into the possession of Lord Gower, who in 1746 leased it to Thomas Benson, a member of an old Bideford family of merchants trading largely with France, Portugal, and the Colonies. Benson entered into a contract with the Government for the exportation of convicts to Virginia or Maryland, but instead of so doing he merely took them to Lundy, where he employed them in building walls and various other ways. "They are transported from England, no matter where it was so long as they were out of the kingdom," was his excuse. Later on Benson was convicted of smuggling and piracy and other offenses, and left his country for his country's good.

Twice the island has been in the hands of foreigners—once when it was captured by a band of Turkish pirates; and then when it was seized by French privateers.

In 1834 the island was purchased by the Heaven family, and when the Rev. Hudson Grosset Heaven took up the post to which Mr. Lane has now been appointed, the wits of the day dubbed the island "the kingdom of Heaven." The term was nearly justified. Mr. Heaven, if an autocrat, was a benevolent autocrat, mindful of the needs of his flock. They in their turn were free from many of the troubles that beset mankind. They were not called upon to pay either imperial or local taxation, no school rates, no poor rate. Lundy was a kingdom unto itself, and so it remains to this day. If the new clergyman has the gift of historic imagination, he will find plenty of scope for it on the island, or he may study the sea-birds which assemble there in tens of thousands. In any case Mr. Lane is to be envied the splendid situation of his job.

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# ATHLETICS

## KEANE IS VICTOR IN DIAMOND DIVISION

Chicago Man Wins Distinction in the American Roque League Title Play

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Illinois, July 22—James Keane of this city won the championship of the American Roque League in the Diamond Division at Garfield Park here yesterday. This division, made up of nine past champions or those who were advanced to the second by the caliber of their play, carries with it the highest honors in the world of roque for the Chicago boy. In the first division played at Washington Park, the new champion is C. W. Davis of Newcastle, Penn. R. A. Loveland of Chicago won the title in the second division at Lincoln park, edging out Hiram Hayden of Cleveland, who ran up a commanding lead on the first three days. Loveland established the



Roque Player in Characteristic Attitude

only perfect score of the three groups, 320 for 10 straight victories. The third division title is to be decided by finals today at Garfield Park.

Defeat of A. G. Buffam of Los Angeles, Cal., winner of the Gates-Underhill trophy, in a final game of the Diamond Medal division, said the title for Keane. Buffam had the lead as a result of two defeats sustained by Keane during the day. W. W. Wilson of Chicago turned the tables for his club mate by defeating Buffam, 32 to 26.

Keane finished with a total score of 454 for 16 games, the nine contestants having played two rounds. Buffam was second with 458, Wilson third with 408, and F. C. Turner of Pasadena, Cal., fourth with 390.

A surprise was afforded by the triumph of C. W. Davis in the first division. His brother, H. H. Davis, was expected to win, as he led in total points up to yesterday. H. H. won 10 games and lost two, while his victorious brother won nine and lost three. Though dropping more games, the losing scores of C. W. were higher than those of H. H., their totals being 359 to 356. Dramatic illustration was given by the outcome of this struggle to the claims made by the younger players. They assert that the championship should be decided by games won and lost and not by total points. They said that a man might win by total points over another he could not beat by games, and this proved true.

I. A. Reader of Bedford, O., was third in the first division, with eight won and four lost, total points 321, while J. C. Lathrop of Chicago was fourth with seven won, five lost, 313 points. In finishing the second division play, Loveland defeated F. G. Markham of Grand Rapids, Mich., 32 to 5, and Bernard Blanchard of Chicago, 32 to 18.

Until he met Loveland Thursday, Hayden of Chicago was favored to win, as he had taken nine straight games. In his final, however, Loveland defeated him and proceeded to make a perfect record for himself. The summary:

### AMERICAN ROQUE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

#### Diamond Division

A. G. Buffam, Los Angeles, defeated James Keane, Chicago, 32 to 15.

F. H. Seldin, Kansas City, defeated Keane, 32 to 24.

Keane defeated F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., 32 to 4.

Kelley defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 18.

Seldin defeated C. A. Jacobson, Chicago, 32 to 7.

Gerald Brasil, Norwich, Conn., defeated Turner, 32 to 27.

Argenbright defeated Jacobson, 32 to 0.

Brasil defeated Argenbright, 32 to 1.

Turner defeated E. B. Eucner, Chicago, 32 to 12.

Buffam defeated Brasil, 32 to 1.

#### First Division

C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., defeated P. L. Wells, Chicago, 32 to 12.

C. W. Davis defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32 to 22.

H. H. Davis, Newcastle, defeated C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32 to 14.

H. H. Davis defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32 to 20.

F. C. Jones, Chicago, defeated I. A. Reader, Bedford, O., 32 to 18.

J. T. Ennis, Chicago, defeated Reader, 32 to 12.

Ennis defeated Hoagland, 32 to 27.

J. C. Lathrop, Chicago, defeated Carlson, 32 to 27.

Jones defeated W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, O., 32 to 25.

Lathrop defeated Jones, 32 to 20.

#### Second Division

G. M. Winegarten, Elkhart, Ind., defeated G. H. Drummond, Chicago, 27 to 15.

R. A. Loveland, Chicago, defeated F. G. Markham, Grand Rapids, Mich., 32 to 5.

Markham, defeated A. Seistrom, Chicago, 24 to 20.

Loveland defeated Bernard Blanchard, Chicago, 32 to 18.

## Father-Son Golf Tourney on Aug. 18

### Six South Shore Clubs Plan Interesting Event

Now Boston district is to have one of those father and son golf tournaments which have proved the golf successes par excellence in Metropolitan New York for several seasons. The six South Shore golf clubs, Crox Point, Hatherly, Scituate, Cohasset, Duxbury and Plymouth, are staging the affair, which will be played on the links of the Scituate Country Club, Third Cliff, Scituate, on Friday, Aug. 18.

Although called a father and son tournament, it will be open to a team comprising any father and any son, or any father and any daughter, or a father and his son or his daughter.

Selected drives, one-half combined handicaps will prevail.

There will be two classes: "A class," taking in sons or daughters up to the age of 15 years; "B class," taking in sons or daughters between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

Prizes will be given to the team scoring the best net in each class. Entrance fee is \$2 per team. State handicaps will prevail if entrants have one, otherwise the club handicap.

Any further information may be obtained from Dr. Aerial W. George, S. Harold Greene, E. H. Baker Jr., all of Scituate, Mass.

### FAIRWAY FABLES

**F** GOLFING Bostonian fathers and sons are anything like their cousins in Gotham, the parent-child tourney to be engaged in at Scituate on Aug. 18 ought to produce merriment of great variety. Perhaps the sea breezes at Rivedown will quiet the tempers of putters toward one another, but there will not be the usual number of family spats, but there are sure to be over-dictatorial fathers and putting-missing sons who will speak testily of flubs made. The affair should be a real golf jubilee, at any rate.

The interlocking tourney of the Plymouth and Scituate Country Clubs on July 27, 28 and 29 is another event which indicates that the up-cane clubs are not keeping to an ancient rut. Golf-sals never lose wind on the South Shore.

Norfolk Golf Club is possessor of a very neat little club house as we saw yesterday, when we shot around the Dedham circuit in the well-attended open tourney which continues through today.

Hagen and Sarazen meet today—in a foursome, it will be interesting to see just how hard Hagen strives to prove his worthiness, that he sandwich 300 indicates about as good golf as Sarazen's Skokie 288.

In the humble opinion of a golfer, the position assumed by a player who makes a putt in that honorable game called roque (see illustration) is hardly the utmost in grace. Why must a roquist's weapon have such a dwarfish handle—in croquet a man may look his opponent in the face while making a shot.

It is one of the happy things about golf that its players do not constantly make statements to the press concerning their defeats. We saw much about a certain tennis player's lost match recently, for instance, but Hagen never came out with any Skokie alibi. Golf has its "bulb" but it is merely private chatter and not meat for headline stories.

George Korrigan has been doing good work in New York environs for some time, but even with fields to conquer there, he just had to come back to show his old Massachusetts pals that his Wollaston training had stuck with him.

### MOTORISMS

**T**HE eighth annual Michigan Pike Association tour left Detroit on July 7 for a 14-day swing around Lake Michigan. The object of the tour was to create interest in improved highways and to popularize touring routes through the State. Many prominent motor clubs stopped.

Accessory dealers in Indiana report a 150 per cent increase in June business over last year, due largely to the notable increase in automobile sales for the past three months. The upturn came in May with June better, but in the coal producing sections of the State, the level for the sale and consumption of accessories is quite low, because of the industrial distress there.

Mr. Simmons: I think we all agree that that is one of the senatorial peculiarities. We are apt to talk a great deal about subjects that we do not know much about.

♦ ♦ ♦

A real service has been performed by the United States Tariff Commission in preparing a handbook on commercial treaties, which is not merely a collection of treaty texts but a comprehensive analysis of the mercantile treaties of all nations.

There previously had been no such guide to these treaties as is contained in this analysis and even the treaty texts are unavailable to the average person. No digests or summaries ever have been published and in some cases the original texts are scattered through ponderous volumes of obscure matter in various languages.

There are only two general collections of treaty texts, "The British and Foreign State Papers" and de Marignac's "Recueil Général de Traites," but these are very voluminous, the first set containing 109 volumes and the second 95, and are accessible only where there are large libraries. These drawbacks are remedied to a large extent by the commission's publication.

When Warren G. Harding was a boy and lived in the country he had for a neighbor and friend an old blacksmith whose shop was near the best swimming hole in the vicinity. Both on account of the personal friendship and the proximity of the shop to the arena of such excellent sport, young Harding was a frequent visitor to the place.

The artisan had such a reputation in the neighborhood that he was known as the "learned blacksmith," and such he seemed to the young man, eager then, as since, for information. They never met that the boy did not have many questions on various subjects to propound, and he was so persistent that the smithy turned upon him one day, saying, "See here, young fellow, you can ask more foolish questions than any person I ever saw."

Since he became President, Mr. Harding has had the tables turned. He is said to have related his youthful experience to a newspaper caller, saying, however, that he made no personal application of the story.

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Now is an anxious time for officers of the army. Under recent legislation approximately 2500 officers must go. Part of this reduction will be accomplished by normal losses and

## G. H. Ruth Takes to the Fairways



Photograph by Keystone View Company

**B**ASEBALL Distance Ace Is Shown Here Wielding the Weapon of the Links, With Which He Claims Almost Equal Prowess

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 20

**A**NYONE who has patience to sit long enough through Senate debates will hear something worth while. For instance, Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), from North Carolina, who is in charge of the Democratic side of the tariff discussion, rose to make an appeal for cessation of talk on an extraneous subject.

Joseph E. Randsell (D.), from Louisiana, who was engaged in a controversy with T. H. Caraway (D.), from Arkansas, had the floor. He agreed to yield providing the opposition did not force their contention too far, which brought forth the following dialogue.

Mr. Caraway: The Senator from Louisiana is something like the lady who was testifying; asked by an attorney if she had told all she knew about the matter, she replied "Yes, and I think a little more."

Mr. Randsell: I have no doubt the Senator thinks I have told more about it than I know, but senators probably will find that I know just a little bit more than I have told; however, not half as much as the Senator from Arkansas knows, of course. No one could know as much on any subject as he knows on all subjects.

Mr. Simmons: I think we all agree that that is one of the senatorial peculiarities. We are apt to talk a great deal about subjects that we do not know much about.

♦ ♦ ♦

A real service has been performed by the United States Tariff Commission in preparing a handbook on commercial treaties, which is not merely a collection of treaty texts but a comprehensive analysis of the mercantile treaties of all nations.

There previously had been no such guide to these treaties as is contained in this analysis and even the treaty texts are unavailable to the average person. No digests or summaries ever have been published and in some cases the original texts are scattered through ponderous volumes of obscure matter in various languages.

There are only two general collections of treaty texts, "The British and Foreign State Papers" and de Marignac's "Recueil Général de Traites," but these are very voluminous, the first set containing 109 volumes and the second 95, and are accessible only where there are large libraries. These drawbacks are remedied to a large extent by the commission's publication.

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## MORE REPARATIONS IN KIND PROPOSED

### M. Le Troquer Wants Germans Put to Work in France on Public Improvements

**P**ARIS, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—Although there is a possibility that the French industrialists will endeavor to prevent their execution, the proposals of M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, are of the greatest possible importance and go far to revolutionize the whole problem of reparations. He would have Germany pay in man-power and material to the extent of 18,000,000,000 francs. This perhaps may not strike the reader as entirely new.

Reparations in kind have been spoken of for a long time and in fact there are several series of accords between France and Germany, or between the Allies in general and Germany, which definitely established the system of payment by delivery of goods.

M. Poincaré himself has declared that the various plans should be put into practice and should be extended.

The novelty of M. Le Troquer's scheme is that the payments in kind and in labor are not destined to the devastated regions. They are to be applied to the industrial equipment of the whole of France.

This is an extraordinary and somewhat unexpected development of the idea. There are of course many difficulties to be overcome before the scheme is realized. But the signs are nevertheless promising and at least some part of the program should be carried out.

### Treaty Justifies Proposal

It is fully justified under the Treaty of Versailles although it remains to be seen whether Germany will accept this particular interpretation of the treaty. From the French point of view it offers every advantage. Great public works are crying to be done, unless France obtains outside aid. Why should not this aid not come from Germany? It is observed that Germany is engaging in all kinds of enterprises and it would be good business to divert some of this energy to France.

French industrialists are inclined to say that the work which is proposed might be given to them and not to Germans. The answer is that if the Germans are not allowed to come in, France for want of money and for want of other resources will not be able to ask her own people to accomplish what is required.

French firms should be content to build upon the foundations which the Germans are asked to lay down. With improved ports, with a better canal system, with enormously increased electric power, the French as a whole will benefit and it is of minor importance, from the point of view of the French firms, which will actually carry out the work.

M. Le Troquer has been good enough to explain to The Christian Science Monitor his proposal. He said that he considered it most undesirable that Germany should be effected so many public improvements which would assure for her economic supremacy while France was incapable of making the enormous efforts necessary because she lacks up-to-date equipment. Therefore, he had studied how Germany could be made to participate in the construction of public works in France.

### Revenue Would Be Increased

Obviously there are objections; but if one stops at objections nothing will ever be done. The treaty permits this employment of German resources for the development of the industrial and economic life of the Allied countries. It cannot therefore be pretended that the duties of Germany are limited to the devastated zone and that work outside this area, intended to enrich economically the country, cannot be demanded.

The argument is that with the general enrichment of the country there will be increased revenue which can be devoted to the devastated regions, or increased capital value upon which loans for the same purpose can be based.

In the first place it is hoped to give France great quantities of electric power by harnessing the rivers. These hydraulics forces and the distribution of electric energy have engaged the attention of engineers and economists for a long time. It is desired to proceed without delay to

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVE TRADING  
IN INDEPENDENT  
STEEL ISSUES

Early Advance Is Followed by Irregular Trend in New York Market

Today's stock market was dull and featureless, aside from the prominence and strength of independent steels. Those shares registered gross gains of 1 to 2½ points on the statement of Attorney-General Daugherty that prospective combinations were not in violation of the federal statutes.

Oils were irregular, Mexican Petroleum alone showing occasional strength. Selling of the motors was resumed with further heaviness in Studebaker.

Changes among rails were fractional, the trend, however, being lower. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 600,000 shares.

Week-end profit-taking was noted in today's bond market, but Liberty issues held the greater part of yesterday's record quotations.

Foreign loans were irregular. British, French, and other European issues were easing slightly with firmness for Japanese 1st 4½%.

Trading in rails and other domestic issues was nominal at fractional changes from yesterday's prices. Junior rails of the western and south-western divisions were among the firmest features. Mercantile Marine 6s lost half a point.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate . . . . .	4%	4
Outside comperal paper . . . . .	4½% @ 4%	4½@4%
Year money . . . . .	4½@5%	4½@5%
Customers comical loans . . . . .	4½@5%	4½@5%
Individual comical loans . . . . .	5%	5%

Yester-

Today terday

Bar silver in New York . . . . .

Bar silver in London . . . . .

Mexican dollars . . . . .

Dollar gold in London . . . . .

Canadian ex ds (%) . . . . .

Domestic bar silver . . . . .

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Last

Open High Low July 22 July 21

Republic Motor . . . . .

Royal Dutch . . . . .

Reynolds Sprg . . . . .

Allied Chem . . . . .

Allied Chem pf . . . . .

Am Bar Rubber .

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET SEEKS  
TO DISREGARD  
STRIKE NEWS

Rail Stocks Are Firm and Industrials Move Up—Foreign Factors

NEW YORK, July 22 (Special)—The stock market, during the greater part of the week, appeared to move largely in the opposite direction from what might have been expected in view of the seriousness of at least two big situations.

Seemingly groups of daring speculators not only followed the time-honored injunction not to sell stocks on a strike, but went further and bid many of them up in an aggressive fashion.

## Conferences Fall

While it was hoped, and even believed, in some circles from day to day that the next morning the street would awake to find the railroad strike at an end, the days passed with the reports regarding that situation distinctly conflicting, but without a settlement.

This state of affairs was varied in a pronounced fashion Thursday morning by the statement in Chicago from Chairman Hooper of the United States Railroad Labor Board that all efforts on the part of that body to bring about an agreement between the executives and the striking shopmen had failed. A similar announcement was made the next morning relative to the Washington conference.

In spite of the announcement of the withdrawal of about 250 trains from service in the west and southwest, and of still more in every part of the United States, railroad stocks remained steady and the bidding up of industrials continued. The greatest activity was in the so-called specialties of that group. As these stocks are not widely distributed they can be easily controlled in the market. Little or no news came to hand having a direct bearing on them.

## Coal Strike Situation

While the railroad situation looked worse for the reasons already noted, and also the rapid decrease in the carriers' supply of coal for fuel, the coal strike was regarded as improved. Naturally there was distinct disappointment over the failure of both sides of the controversy to accept President Harding's proposals, and over the attitude of two governors toward his request for state protection to all who endeavored to resume operation of the mines.

Wall Street believes that Mr. Harding acted wisely and with extreme conservatism. It is also strongly of the opinion that federal military protection will be furnished wherever needed. Beginning next week it is thought that bituminous coal will be mined on an appreciably larger scale. There is much less optimism regarding the anthracite situation.

The reports received from day to day have clearly indicated that in many respects these two highly important labor situations have been passing through the most critical stage. Unless both are greatly improved soon it is admitted that industry, general business, and the people will feel the effects.

## German Moratorium

International bankers have been greatly interested in the further discussion in European capitals of Germany's applications for a moratorium. These proposals have involved the possibility of Great Britain relieving France of the larger part of the latter's war debt to the former.

During the greater part of the week both of these situations were rather uncertain, so far as could be learned. It was reported, however, that the Committee on Guarantees of the Allied Reparations Commission, which has been making a careful investigation of conditions in Germany, is of the opinion that the fall of the German mark and the unfavorable position generally are the result of the policies of the Government. For this reason it was said that the committee believed that Germany was not entitled to a moratorium.

Be this as it may it seems practically certain that there will be some modifications of the German indemnity terms. Such a step naturally would affect foreign exchange and the market for foreign securities.

## Great Britain's Debt

It has been made very clear in the cable dispatches from London that Great Britain is fully determined to pay her war debt to the United States. The definite statement has been made officially that a commission of experts will come to Washington in September to discuss the funding of this big obligation. This should exert a greater influence with respect to various international relations and problems than any similar step that could be taken by any other European power.

It is to be doubted that those who bid up industrial stocks most actively this week gave much serious consideration to any of these big international problems.

Direct factors were the further general reductions in the price of crude oil and an initial cut in gasoline prices. Then there were sharp advances in the price of both raw and refined sugar.

In spite of the failure of the Washington conference on the railroad strike, railroad stocks continued to display notable strength. The further advance in Pennsylvania was attributed to the rapid improvement in the company's earnings and to the remarkable way in which its officers have handled the property and labor problems thus far during the strike. The weakness at times in industrial specialties near the close of the week was due to profit taking and short selling.

## New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, July 22, 1922

Yr. 1922—Div.	High	Low	Co.	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922—Div.	High	Low	Co.	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1922—Div.	High	Low	Co.	Sales	High	Low	Last Change
69 48	— Adams Express	700	564	624	644	+84	446	344	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	1000	40	384	384	-14	31	414	434	— United Alloy Steel	10000	40	30	30	
324 103	— Advance Rumely	1000	100	100	100	+100	100	90	Goodrich pt.	1000	20	19	19	+1	67	474	510	— United Fruit	2700	160	140	+8	
318 3	— Advance Rumely pf	1000	494	484	49	+100	82	70	Grandby pt.	800	31	294	354	+26	152	146	15	— United Gas	1000	10	10	+10	
87 454	— Alas Rubber	1400	564	534	504	+100	1400	140	Great Northern pf	10700	8194	804	804	+100	204	210	19	— United Ice & Cold	1000	10	10	+10	
108 129	— Alaska Gold Mine	1000	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Green-Catasse Copper	400	214	204	204	+14	204	204	204	— United L. & S. pf	500	204	204	+14	
2 36	— Alaska Junesau	1200	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Guanajuato Smelt.	500	194	19	19	+14	80	104	104	— United S. & P. & F. pf	100	87	87	+14	
79 544	— Allied Chemical	12000	994	874	874	+100	100	100	Gulf Mobile & N.	500	17	17	17	+14	80	64	64	— United States Steel	17000	814	814	+14	
110 101	— Allied Chem. pf.	800	100	1074	1074	+100	41	16	Gulf Mobile & N. pf.	700	41	304	40	+14	234	234	234	— U.S. Realty & Imp.	3700	70	67	+14	
50 862	— Allied-Chalmers	24000	56	534	504	+100	100	100	Hartman	1000	114	814	814	+14	10	204	204	— U.S. Rubber 1st pf	100	100	100	+14	
49 40	— Allis Chalmers	3000	984	984	984	+100	100	100	Hudson Motor	1600	20	19	19	+14	80	104	104	— U.S. Rubber 2d pf	100	100	100	+14	
49 31	— Am Beet Sugar	400	444	434	44	+14	204	204	Hupp Motor Car	430	194	19	19	+14	134	134	134	— U.S. Steel 1st pf	2100	140	140	+14	
63 51	— Am Bosch Magneto	300	384	384	384	+100	214	214	Hydraulic Steel	1000	11	904	104	+14	80	104	104	— U.S. Steel 2d pf	800	604	604	+14	
58 34	— Am Brake Shoe	1000	614	614	614	+100	100	100	Indahkorn Refining	300	454	354	354	+14	304	304	304	— U.S. Steel Securities	2000	164	164	+14	
109 461	— Am Can	3000	58	554	54	+100	100	100	Interboro Com.	1000	9	84	84	+14	80	104	104	— Vanadium Corporation	3100	404	394	+14	
110 115	— Am Car & Fly.	1000	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— Vanadium Corp. 1st pf	1200	74	74	+14	
7 7	— Am Car & Fly. pf.	100	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— Vanadium Corp. 2d pf	1200	74	74	+14	
10 10	— Am Carbide Co.	400	106	106	106	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— Vanadium Corp. 3d pf	1200	74	74	+14	
40 42	— Am Cen. Gas pf.	100	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— Vanadium Corp. 4th pf	1200	74	74	+14	
70 254	— Am Cen. Gas pf.	100	84	84	84	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— Vanadium Corp. 5th pf	1200	74	74	+14	
145 177	— Am Express	1000	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Inter Ag Corp.	1000	38	374	374	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
17 12	— Am Elide & Leather	200	104	104	104	+100	100	100	Inter Ag Corp. pf.	1000	38	374	374	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
73 18	— Am H & L pf.	200	104	104	104	+100	100	100	Inter Combustion	9400	234	814	814	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
114 78	— Am Ice	2000	710	710	704	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
69 52	— Am Ice pf.	400	90	90	90	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
131 93	— Am Industrial	1000	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
40 204	— Am Linseed Oil	1000	100	100	100	+100	100	100	Interboro Consol. pf.	3000	14	104	104	+14	80	104	104	— West Electric	1000	100	100	+14	
118 111	— Am Locomotive	30100	1100	1044	1044	+100	100	100	Inter Nickel	10000	184	174	174	+14	80	104	104	— Western Pacific	300	93	93	+14	
103 22	— Am Locomotive pf.	1000	1100	1044	1044	+100	100	100	Inter Nickel pf.	2000	834	834	834	+14	80	104	1						

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## ROADS NEED TO BUY EQUIPMENT ON LARGE SCALE

Expected That Skimping Practice Will Give Way to Large Purchases

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—A marked drop from railroad equipment prices of the last two years caused a sudden jump in the purchase of passenger and freight cars and locomotives, during the first half of this year, according to announcement of the Railway Age today.

In the first six months of 1922 the railroads of the country purchased 88,172 freight cars, compared with 23,346 for all of last year. They bought 452 locomotives, compared with 239 bought in 1921, and 1,232 passenger cars in contrast to 246 during 1921.

In addition, in the first three weeks of July, orders were placed for 111 locomotives, 9475 freight cars, and 111 passenger cars.

The shop crafts strike has brought home to the investing public what has long been realized by railroad men, equipment builders and steel manufacturers, that the roads must shortly begin to renew cars and locomotives, depleted by years of under-buying and hard work. This, doubtless, explains the strength and activity stocks of equipment companies have been showing.

Comparison of railroad purchases early in the present century with purchases of recent years shows distinctly how the roads have been skimping on new equipment: In 1919-21 the average number of cars ordered yearly was 54,640, compared with an average of 205,361 in the first seven years of the century. And, if export orders be excluded, the average of the last three years was only 44,484. Export orders prior to 1915 were unimportant.

Similarly, the average number of domestic engines ordered in the last three years was 836, compared with an average for the last seven years of 1,762, and for the first seven years of the last century of 4316.

The following table shows the average annual order of cars and locomotives placed for the domestic market by seven-year periods since 1900 and for the three years 1919-21:

	Seven Years
1919-21	1919-21
Cars	44,484
Locomotives	836

Averages are compiled from Railway Age Gazette statistics.

### Orders Increased

Since last March, car and locomotive orders have increased to some extent. So far this year approximately 100,000 cars have been contracted for, practically all domestic, compared with 23,346 domestic in 1921 and 34,207 in 1920. Domestic locomotive orders approximate 600 so far this year, compared with a total of 239 in 1921, 1,898 in 1920 and 272 in 1919.

Reduction in volume of car and engine orders may partly be accounted for by the increase in size of unity, but this is largely offset by increased volume of traffic and a greater demand on equipment generally.

What is normal volume to railroad buying is a matter of opinion. However, it does not seem out of the way to accept average purchases of 1908-14 as approximate normal. On this basis roads at the close of 1921 were about 800,000 engines and 370,000 cars behind on purchases of new equipment.

### Future Bright

Part of this deficit must be made up sooner or later, the remainder being accounted for by that fact that much equipment is being made to serve more than its normal existence by continued repairs. Railroad men estimate that billions must be expended to put roads completely in shape.

Notwithstanding the long period of slack domestic buying equipment companies have fared well in the last seven years—partly because of large foreign orders and also as result of munitions contracts. They face a future of prospective good business with strong treasures.

No other group of companies is in better shape financially than the equipments. The last annual reports of a number of these companies show working capital as follows: American Locomotive \$41,725,992; Baldwin \$40,147,723; American Car & Foundry \$27,553,665; Pullman \$30,665,987; Westinghouse Air Brake \$18,104,774; (Railway Steel & Spring \$12,569,640, and American Steel Foundries \$13,125,542).

## GOOD PRICES FOR CALFSKINS

Following the recent firmness and activity in the leather markets, the calfskin market has, in the last few days, developed decided strength. From a level of 19 cents a pound a fortnight ago in Chicago, as maintained for some time, the market gradually stiffened to a little above 20 cents, with rumors of as high as 22 cents asked. Now comes confirmation from North Dakota of a sale by the "Big Three" packers of about 17,000 June calfskins at 23 cents.

Heavy skins are reported in rather scant supply, at the same time that demand is considered excellent. The market in New York also has tended to strengthen, with holders inclined to ask more than recent sales quotations. These asking figures represent advances of 20 to 25 cents above recent levels, at \$1.45, \$2.15 and \$3.15 for the three grades.

Meanwhile, the upper leather market remains distinctly firm in tone, with its recent advance of about five cents a foot well maintained. Some large tanners have reduced the spread between No. 1 colors and No. 1 black from five to two cents. Shoe dealers, who have been having an excellent business lately, are believed not to have heavy stocks of leather on hand.

## PRODUCTION GAIN IN BELGIUM OF STEEL AND IRON

Advance figures of Belgian iron and steel production for May, as transmitted to the United States Department of Commerce by acting Commercial Attaché Cross, Brussels, show pig-iron production to have regained the March level after a sharp decline in April, reaching about 30 per cent over the January and February figures. Production for May was 118,940 tons. Raw steel, with a May production figure of 112,610 tons, also shows a marked improvement over preceding months, being 186 per cent of the average monthly output during 1921.

Owing mainly to French competition, rough steel casting production declined slightly to 5690 tons, this figure being lower than for either of the months immediately preceding. Finished steels, however, advanced to 102,030 tons in May, an increase of 10 per cent over April. The finished iron output amounted to 12,320 tons, an advance of practically 75 per cent over the April figures.

Spelter production for May was 8830 tons, slightly superior to April, but not attaining the maximum reached in March.

### MARKET OPINIONS

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: While prices may continue to fluctuate within rather narrow area, with the exception of industrial specialties which, subject to pool manipulation, are apt to score sharp advances from time to time, the possibilities of a sharp upward movement, should the present labor trouble be adjusted, is very great. In our opinion investors should take advantage of all setbacks to acquire good securities. For speculative commitments we feel that the coppers and sugars offer fairly good opportunities. The increase in the price of raw sugar to 3½ cents should be reflected marketwise in the sugar group and affords opportunities among the low-cost producers, many of whom will be enabled to show fair earning power for the balance of the current year.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The current news for the week has, for the most part, been of a depressing tenor, the stock and bond markets have displayed strength in almost all lines. Evidently, the buying is from sources which look beyond the daily events in making commitments in the market. Money conditions remain easy, although it will not be surprising if, before long, the demands of fall trade cause some stiffening in rates. Meanwhile, the market may be expected to respond to any favorable news regarding the railroad and coal strikes.

Munds & Winslow, New York: Simply because we have had so many signs of economic and business recovery, the market has been less inclined than otherwise to attach supreme significance to the labor troubles in the coal mining industry and the railroads. The technical position is exceedingly sound because of the factors of uncertainty have prevented over-extension of commitments. Moreover, it is being continually brought to our attention that an unusually large percentage of the so-called Wall Street loans is really for the purpose of financing the recent investment issues now in process of absorption.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Has the bull swing been resumed? It looks so, when one considers the action of the market in the face of labor troubles and the enforced shortage of coal. The fact is, the business outlook steadily improves in spite of these handicaps, and when the strikes have been settled, it is highly probable, that the whole country will surge ahead in a forward trade movement which could easily reach boom proportions before it culminates. This is what the stock market has yet to do.

Hayden, Stone & Co.: The action of the market, in the face of actual and threatened trouble, testifies to the belief of the majority in the soundness of underlying conditions, and to further improvement in conditions when these troubles are dissipated. We can only say that, in this instance, we quite agree with the majority and, consequently, would expect that the market will anticipate the larger profits that will materialize.

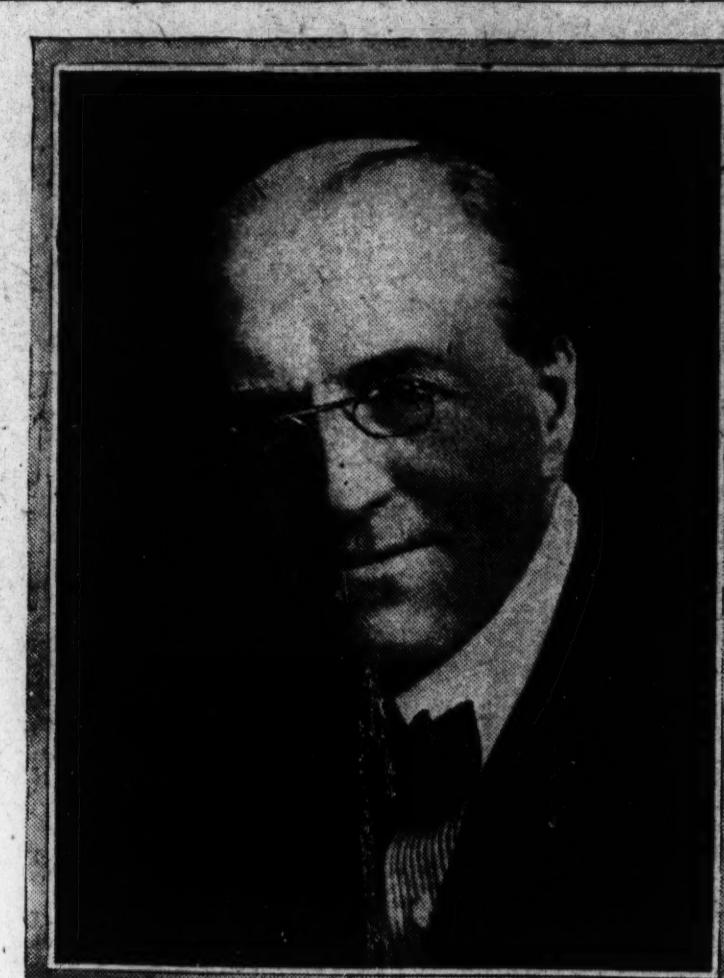
Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The present is clearly a buyer's market. Those having funds, with which to purchase stocks could hardly have wished for more unsettling influences than those recently experienced, such as the decline and threatening bankruptcy of foreign currencies and governments; failure of the Genoa and Hague conferences; textile, coal, and railroad strikes; nomination of radicals to Congress; threatened tie-up of transportation; cut in crude petroleum; salt water in Mexican wells; tariff and bonus debates; and, as stocks refuse to go down in the face of such factors, only one inference can be drawn—that they are to advance.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, July 22.—Wholesale dry goods business is still dominated by some seasonal requirements, although the advance business in wool dress goods is very satisfactory, retailers' commitments covering both novelties and staple lines. The cotton goods market is very firm at present, with all operators keenly watching the cotton crop situation. More satisfactory crop conditions in the agricultural sections have improved retailers' fill-in demands.

### TZECOSLOVAKIA MEAT PROBLEM

A good market for canned meats now exists in Tzecoslovakia, where a shortage of meat has caused the Ministry of Public Food Supply to prohibit meat exports and to favor the importation of canned meats, and also frozen beef from Denmark and pork from Argentina. Trade Commissioner Geringer, Prague, has just informed the United States Department of Commerce.



Photograph by Elliott & Fry, Ltd., London

Sir Peter Rylands

SIR PETER RYLANDS, managing director of Rylands Brothers Ltd., the well-known Lancashire and Cheshire firm of wire rope manufacturers, and former president of the Federation of British Industries, started out with the intention of being a barrister. He was called to the bar in 1894 and practiced on the northern circuit for four years before taking over the management of Rylands Brothers Ltd. from his father, Mr. Peter Rylands, the founder of the firm.

The son soon made his mark in the business. Two years after he entered it, he became president of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers Association—a post which he still holds. He also saw the necessity of procuring supplies of the various materials required for his industry and he therefore planned and carried through an amalgamation of the Rylands interests with the Partington Steel & Iron Company, Pearson & Knowles Coal & Iron Company, and the Moss Hall Coal Company, which substantially increased the importance of his company.

During the war, Sir Peter turned his attention to making the submarine nets, which were so largely used to combat the German U-boat campaign. He was also instrumental in founding the Federation of British Industries—the organization which was set up in 1916 to correlate and look after the interest of British manufacturers at home and abroad.

Sir Peter became president of this body in 1919 and under his auspices it undertook many notable enterprises, including a permanent trade exhibition of British goods in Brussels and a trade mission-ship which is carrying samples of British manufacture to all the principal ports of the world.

Busy as he is, Sir Peter manages to find time for sport. He is also a magistrate on the local bench at Warrington in Cheshire, where he lives. Although not in Parliament, Sir Peter is keenly interested in political questions and has latterly devoted much of his time to attempts to obtain lower taxation for industry. He declares that until the present crushing burden of taxation is lifted no real trade recovery can be expected.

## CHANGE OF VIEW WITH RESPECT TO ANTI-TRUST LAWS

### Opinion of Attorney-General on Steel Merger Regarded Significant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The opinion rendered by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, upholding the legality of the proposed merger of three or more steel companies, is a landmark in the trend away from the anti-trust laws which has been noticeable for some time.

Attack upon the Federal Trade Commission in Congress and the effort to have it done away with in the reorganization of the Government, which has never been completed, were a part of the same program. The Federal Trade Commission, while being without power to do anything definite, was able to affect public opinion and to exercise a certain restraint by its investigations and reports. That was why members of the Senate and others, who believed that the time had come to remove all limits from business enterprise, were in favor of the abolition of the Federal Trade Act.

A Change of View

"Combinations in restraint of trade," which were regarded as a public menace are no longer looked upon in that way by many of the influential men in public life, who feel that a change had been wrought by the war and the consequent enlargement of the opportunities of the United States in world trade and commerce. Combinations, members of the Administration have said, are necessary in order that the United States may compete successfully in the world's markets. Contrary to the present view, the administration of the Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel companies and that of the Midvale, Republic and Inland companies would not be in violation either of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, or the Webb Act.

He declined, however, to render an opinion as to whether those consolidations would constitute a violation of the Federal Trade Act.

There are persons in Washington who feel that the Government is going too fast and too far with big business, but they have little opportunity at present to check the momentum already gained. Even the farmers' bloc has its own combinations and interests in others, which shackle the activity that the agricultural element would at one time have displayed in opposition to maneuvers on the part of big business backed up by the Government.

Business Conditions

The postal savings banks of the Netherlands report a total deposit of 45,000,000 gulden for May of this year in comparison with a total deposit of 44,000,000 gulden for May last year.

Business failures for the week ended June 30 totaled 51 as contrasted with 44 for the corresponding period of last year. In the period from Jan. 1 to June 30 business failures have totaled 1,671, compared with 1,607 for the corresponding period of last year.

On June 24, unemployment in the Netherlands totaled 52,000 in comparison with 76,000 unemployed on Jan. 7 of this year. Trade groups which showed the heaviest unemployment in the latter part of June were the building trades, with 8,000 of their members idle, and the metal trades who also reported 8,000 idle.

The index figure for wholesale prices at the end of May stood at 183 in comparison with 183 at the end of April and at the end of May, 1921, (100 equals the average price of 58 articles) over the period from 1901 to 1910.

The Dutch railways reported a loss of 30,000,000 gulden for the year 1921, inclusive of the 5 per cent which the State guaranteed to the share holders. Of this amount 17,000,000 gulden represents the deficit of the Holland Railway, while the remaining 13,000,000 gulden falls to the account of the State Railways.

BRITISH RAILWAY EXPENDITURES

Expenditures by the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30 on account of Federal control of the transportation system and the Transportation Act totaled \$260,950,643, compared with \$730,711,669 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Railroad expenditures were reduced by \$266,836,506 on account of deposits by the Railroad Administration representing proceeds of sales of equipment trust notes acquired under the federal control act, and were further reduced by \$123,783,487 on account of deposits of other securities acquired under federal control act or Transportation Act.

As receipts from the Railroad Administration exceeded payments to roads, the Government shows an excess of credits for the year of \$139,469,450. In seven of the 12 months credits to the Administration from sales of securities exceeded disbursements.

BIG CAR ORDERS

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has ordered 500 70-ton steel gondola cars from the Standard Steel Company, 500 cars of the same kind from the Pressed Steel Car Company; also five all-steel baggage cars and five all-steel combination baggage and mail cars from the American Car & Foundry Company.

POND CREEK COAL EARNINGS

The Pond Creek Coal Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1922, net profits available for dividends of \$316,824, equal to \$1.48 a share on the \$212,520 shares of stock.

## HOLLAND'S STATE REVENUES LARGER AND MONEY EASY

### Interest Rates Lower, Savings Larger and Unemployment Decreasing

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Increasing state revenues, decreased unemployment, better crop conditions with little change in the cost of living are among the important features of the Netherlands situation according to cabled information to the Department of Commerce from United States Trade Commissioner Adams at The Hague, and Consul-General Anderson at Rotterdam.

On July 3 the bank note circulation of the Netherlands Bank amounted to 1,000,000,000 gulden, compared with a metallic reserve of 613,000,000 gulden. These figures, show practically no change from the circulation and reserve reported on May 8, and indicate a slight deflation when compared with a total bank note circulation of 1,017,000 gulden at the beginning of the year.

Exchange and Interest

The exchange rate of the Dutch guilder was quoted at \$0.3373 on July 7 (demand rate on New York), having increased in value on the New York market by about \$0.02 from \$0.3350 at the beginning of the year (par \$0.4020).

The gulden rate on New York touched a low point in November 1920, when it was quoted at \$0.2925, but this drop was followed by a steady rise, to \$0.3229 the following May. Except for a further drop to \$0.3175 (average for July, 1921), its value has since been characterized by a steady rise to around \$0.3300 during the past three months.

Decrease of Interest Rate

It has been announced that the Bank of the Netherlands has decreased the interests for loans on home securities, foreign securities, and advances in current account, by 1 per cent, or to 4½ per cent, and 5 per cent, and 5½ per cent, respectively.

State Revenues

State revenues for the period from Jan. 1 to the end of May of this year have totaled 179,200,000 gulden as compared with 174,100,000 gulden for the corresponding period of last year and show a slight excess when compared with the five months' current budget estimate of 179,000,000 gulden.

At the beginning of April the total revenues of the country were 3,072,000 gulden above the revenues for the same period of last year, although somewhat below the estimates for the current year.

Decreases were especially noticeable in the items of registration fees, tax on incomes and bonuses, stamp duty and duty on the slaughtering of cattle. It is all very different from the time when so much was heard about competition being "the life of trade."

There are persons in Washington who feel that the Government is going too fast and too far with

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA ARE GROWING BETTER

**Increased Bank Clearings and Expansion in Deposits Are Favorable Signs**

WASHINGTON, July 22—Cables advised received at the Department of Commerce from United States Commissioner Sanger, Melbourne, states that the financial and commercial situation in Australia continues to improve as shown by the increased bank clearances and the increased checking and savings deposits in banks. A continued increase in the favorable balance of trade is shown.

Labor conditions remain unsettled. The cost of living continues to climb.

The rate of exchange quoted on the pound in Melbourne has declined to \$4.46 on July 15 compared with \$4.47 on June 16.

Both checking and savings deposits in banks continue to increase and bank clearances are also increasing. The financial condition is favorable and shows an indication of continued domestic activity.

The Federal Government finances for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows a large deficit. The expenditures for the year were £65,100,000, compared with £56,972,674 for the fiscal year June 30, 1921. The revenues for the year were about £53,800,000 compared with £57,766,195 for the previous year.

### Foreign Trade for May

The monthly returns of the Australian Department of Trades and Customs for May indicate a better condition of foreign trade over the preceding month. Total imports of £9,310,000 for May showed a decrease from the April figure, which was £10,280,000. Total exports for May were valued at £11,580,000 compared with £10,900,000 for April. The May trade shows a balance favorable to Australia of £2,270,000.

The distribution of the April foreign trade just made public indicates that imports from the United States during that month amounted to £304,000 of the total, showing a large increase in imports and a small decrease in exports over the previous month.

The labor outlook is still discouraging. The unemployment situation has not changed and the opposition against the Labor Arbitration Board is growing. Although there are repeated threats of serious strikes because of wage reductions, it is unlikely that any will occur of great importance.

### Living Costs

The cost of living registered an increase of 2.70 per cent in May as compared with April of 1½ per cent, a fact which shows continued labor difficulties, as wages are based upon the Commonwealth statistician's retail index number. The Melbourne wholesale index number for May is given as 1546, compared with 1482 in April on the basis of 1000 for July, 1914.

Immigration continues normal. The Government and state governments are offering many inducements to immigrants from England.

The stock of free wool not yet sold on July 1 is 182,000 bales. The stock of B. A. W. R. A. not yet sold June 1 was \$91,000 bales; compared with \$92,000 bales on May 1. The estimate of the new season's production of all grades of Australian wool to July 1, as based on arrivals in stores is 649,000 bales.

The stock of automobiles cannot be ascertained, but it is thought to be very light. The outlook, however, for increased sales is very good.

### New Zealand May Exports

The total imports for the month of May was £2,480,000, as compared with £2,538,479 in April, according to cable dispatches from Trade Commissioner Sanger. The total exports for the same period is £4,580,000, compared with £5,308,109 for April. This gives New Zealand a favorable balance of trade of £2,100,000 for the month of May, even with the slight decrease in the imports and exports.

The significant exports for the month of May in New Zealand were:

	May, 1922	May, 1921	Apr., 1922
Wool .....	1,314,000	3,360,663	1,875,204
Butter .....	583,000	536,434	654,914
Cheese.....	435,000	1,171,800	674,549
Mutton .....	346,000	240,861	421,691
Lambs .....	820,000	484,551	528,973

## FARMER FORGING AHEAD RAPIDLY

CHICAGO, July 21—"Country districts are definitely out of the woods," says Vice-President Van Vechten of Continental & Commercial National Bank. "The farmer is forging ahead rapidly. Talk that prosperity is being held back by him is no longer true. He has money; but spends carefully. He has had his lesson."

"Country banks are paying off loans rapidly both here and at reserve banks. In addition, we daily receive remittances for the War Finance Corporation and Live Stock Finance Corporation. Liquidation of these loans is very significant, as they were renewable for as long as 2½ years."

"Our reports from the country are encouraging without exception. The only over-extension that remains is in spots where banks unfortunately became involved in the land boom. But even these are being cleared up, and not more than one in 100 banks will be forced to take losses. Farm land is beginning to move again, and while prices are considerably lower than peak figures, they still are high enough, in most cases, to cover bank loans by a comfortable margin."

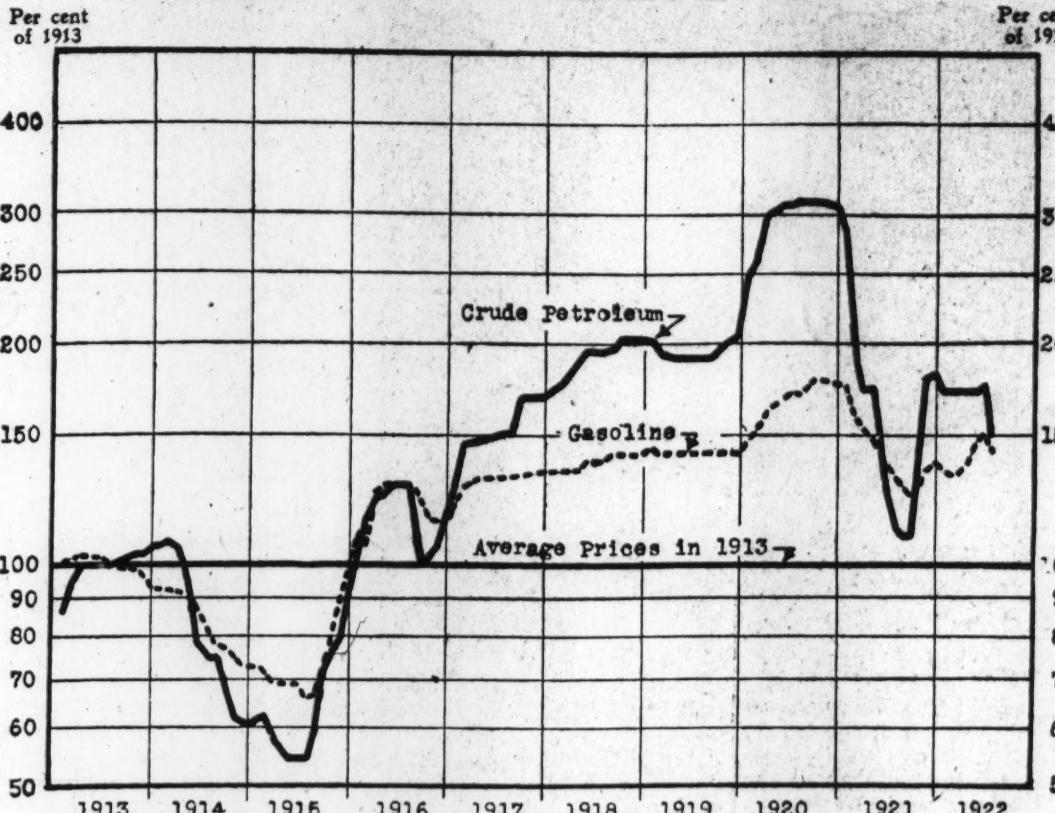
### RISE IN PRICE OF PIECE GOODS

The recent rapid rise in the price of piece goods is reflected by a substantial upward movement in piece goods and yarns in Lancashire. Uncertainties as to the limit of rise is causing manufacturers to be exceedingly cautious in closing contracts, says Trade Commissioner Butler, London.

## NO BUTTER POOL IN NEW ZEALAND

**Producers Not United—Oppose London Merchant Tactics**

## OIL PRICES DOWN TO GENERAL PRICE LEVEL



The price of crude petroleum, as shown in the chart above, has always fluctuated more violently than the price of gasoline. The present cut in prices bears some resemblance to the minor price reaction of 1916, which followed conditions somewhat similar to those which have prevailed in 1921 and the first half of 1922. At the present time the average price of gasoline throughout the United States, expressed as a percentage of its price in 1913, stands at 144, while the average price of 404 commodities as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

is 150 for the month of June. The price of crude petroleum, on a comparable basis, now registers 182.

These oil prices are now almost coincident with the country's wholesale price level, although the cost of producing crude petroleum has increased to a notable degree since 1913 owing to the growing necessity for deeper drilling. The index numbers of prices shown in the chart above were calculated by Joseph E. Pogue from weekly quotations.

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## CHINA'S FINANCES ALLOW MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

### Abnormal Demand for Silver Specie Due to Political Uncertainties

WASHINGTON, July 22—In a cabled report to the United States Department of Commerce, Commercial Attaché Arnold says that an outstanding event of importance has been the Chinese appeal for the international audit and control for government foreign loans. The condition of China's finances, he states, is well reflected in the present attempt to utilize the estimated increased income from the new customs tariff now under revision as security for a bond issue to cover defaulted government loans.

The Shanghai banks stock of silver for July was \$74,000,000 Mexican, an increase of \$12,000,000 over stocks for the month of June, 1922. The amount for July is the normal amount.

An abnormal demand from the Chinese for silver specie, due to political uncertainties, the native refusal to accept the huge amount of debased copper coins in circulation, and the large amount of variously discounted paper notes, has created a demand for silver in the China market quite unusual at this season.

The commission does not recommend the continuance of a permanent system of Government control of exports and imports of sugar and the fixing of prices of sugar by the Government; an amendment of the dumping clause in the customs act to permit the prohibition of the importation of sugars at a price lower than the ascertained cost of production; nor special railway rates on exported sugars, according to United States Vice Consul Pisar, Cape Town.

### PLAN TO POOL AFRICAN SUGAR

WASHINGTON, July 22—In the report of the commission appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa to investigate conditions surrounding the sugar-cane industry in that country are recommendations for a central committee, or sales board, to control a probable pool of sugars, with provision that sugars may be freely imported from abroad in order to check any danger of a monopoly; for a rebate on the duty assessed on the sugar content of jam, etc., when the Government control is ended; that Mozambique sugar no longer be allowed to be imported into the Transvaal free of duty; that the Government control prices for another year; and for the establishment of one or more experimental and research stations for the scientific study of cane cultivation, the cost of which should be shared by the industry and the Government.

The commission does not recommend the continuance of a permanent system of Government control of exports and imports of sugar and the fixing of prices of sugar by the Government; an amendment of the dumping clause in the customs act to permit the prohibition of the importation of sugars at a price lower than the ascertained cost of production; nor special railway rates on exported sugars, according to United States Vice Consul Pisar, Cape Town.

### MACHINE TOOL CONSOLIDATION

The Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation, recently organized by the merger of six of the large machine tool companies—Hilles & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.; Newton Machine Tool Works, Inc., Philadelphia; Bettis Machine Company, Inc., Rochester; Ingle Machine Company, Rochester; the Colburn Machine Tool Company, Erie, Pa.—has a capitalization of 100,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, of which 61,370 are outstanding; and 200,000 shares of common, no par, 128,000 outstanding. There is also an issue of \$3,600,000 20-year 7 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds.

The average annual earnings of the merged companies, after depreciation and other reserves, from Jan. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1922, inclusive, were \$1,023,015, after deducting a loss of \$768,394 in 1921, largely due to inventory adjustments.

The new corporation manufactures machine tools, equipment for railroad and locomotive shops, shipyards, boiler shops, structural steel fabricating and automobile plants, as well as other industrial metal working establishments. The companies in consolidation have been in operation an average of 45 years.

The merger has been under way for many months. The originators of the idea, C. K. Lassiter, formerly vice-president of the American Locomotive Company, and president of new corporation, and his associates, have had the plan under consideration for a number of years. Work in the present merger began in November last. Waldo H. Marshall, chairman of the board, was formerly president of the American Locomotive Company.

**ITALIAN HEMP ACREAGE LESS**

The United States Department of Commerce informed by Commodity Director, 1922, hemp acreage of the northern district, which produces about one-half of the hemp grown in Italy, is estimated at 70,000 acres, compared with 101,000 in 1921.

The construction at Hangzhou of an electrical installation of 2000 kilo-

## Syrian Jam in Sheets Liked by Europeans

THE ancient Damascus oasis of Syria still bears abundantly, and now modern commercial methods are employed in cultivating the fruit trees, which have been blooming there for centuries. Apricots constitute the most important fruit crop, American Consul Charles E. Allen, at Damascus, informs the Department of Commerce.

The fruit is marketed in four forms—the fresh, which is sold locally; apricot paste; dried apricots; and apricot seeds. Apricot paste is prepared by mashing the fruit to a pulp, straining out the seeds and sun-drying the resultant product on a board until it becomes hard. It then resembles a large sheet of leather and is of sufficient pliability to permit it of being rolled.

English and German jam manufacturers are eager to purchase the paste. A cooking oil is pressed from the apricot kernels.

watts capacity in which German interests are concerned is reported. German competition is now particularly noticeable in electrical machinery, German dyers continue to have a preference over all others.

Crop conditions throughout the country are reported good. In fact, the wheat crop is above normal, thus precluding any material demand for American wheat. It is not expected that there will be any decided improvement in the business conditions generally in China until sometime after the fall or the beginning of the next year.

## Egyptian Cotton Exports Greater

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Textile Division of the Department of Commerce reports that exports of cotton from Egypt during June of this year were 39,300,000 pounds compared with only a little over 24,000,000 pounds in June, 1921, and 28,000,000 in 1913. For the six months ending with June of this year the quantity exported was over 90,000,000 pounds greater than for the same period of last year but nearly 35,000,000 pounds short of the first half year of 1913.

Arrivals of sinned cotton at Alexandria were nearly 5,000,000 pounds less in June of this year than in the corresponding month last year. For the six months ending with June, however, this year's arrivals were about 8,500,000 greater than the corresponding period for the year previous.

Stocks on hand on June 30, just past, were 183,500,000 pounds while in 1921 on that date there were 196,971,588 pounds.

## AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, July 22—American cotton piece goods are meeting serious competition in China from Europe and Asia, according to advices received from Commercial Attaché Arnold, Shanghai.

British and Japanese cotton interests are putting their own organizations in the field so that cotton machinery manufacturers, cotton goods manufacturers and cotton merchants, are operating as a unit. Manchester manufacturers contemplate placing branch houses in China as distributing agencies.

## SAXONY HOSIERY EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, July 22—Declared hosiery exports for January-March, 1922, total \$22,000,000 gold, with an additional \$12,000,000 gold exported in the form of gold bars. The principal articles of export for 1922 are silks, skins, hides, and laces. The principal items of export from Hawick to the United States are wood, oil and goat skins.

China cotton stocks on hand are estimated at 50,000 bales. The demand for Chinese cotton is good.

In 1921 silk and silk manufactures to the value of \$13,800,078 were exported to the United States for the first six months of 1922 total \$22,000,000 gold, with an additional \$12,000,000 gold exported in the form of gold bars. The principal articles of export for 1922 are silks, skins, hides, and laces. The principal items of export from Hawick to the United States are wood, oil and goat skins.

COKE PRODUCTION

PITTSBURGH, July 21—Production of coke in the Connellsville region during the week ended July 15 was estimated at 63,290 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons,

compared with a decrease of 16,290 the preceding week. Connellsville produced 64,020, an increase of \$150, and lower Connellsville 7,000, an increase of 1,010. Prices range from \$5.50 to \$6.

munities. When the definite statement of the needs of one farmer reaches the exchange, the director compares it with the listings on file and notifies each party, keeping in mind always the saving to the buyer through lower transportation charges if he can buy within a reasonable distance of his station. The buyer is thus given a wider market from which to select and the seller has better opportunity of getting what his stock is worth.

The director of the Exchange is Prof. D. H. Otis of Madison. Professor Otis is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, in which institution he served as professor of animal husbandry and dairy husbandry for several years.

The Exchange has grown each year and as its activities become better known and its reputation established, it is believed it will exert great influence for better agriculture in Wisconsin. It has already developed the market of the state farmers until today it virtually comprises the whole country.

## AMERICAN FILMS DOMINATE MARKET IN AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, July 22—Practically 90 per cent of all the motion picture films shown in Australia are produced in the United States. Consul Henry Balch, Adelaide, reporting to the Department of Commerce says that Sydney, New South Wales, is the importing center for practically all pictures shown in the country. All the leading American film companies have agencies in Sydney which supply the films throughout the Commonwealth.

Moving picture theaters are extensively patronized in all parts of Australia. In Adelaide five theaters, with seating capacities averaging about 2000 each, procure their films direct from the Sydney agencies. After the films are shown in these principal theaters they are then redistributed to the numerous smaller places in Adelaide and throughout the State for further use.</p

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mr. Tomlinson Writes of the War

## Waiting for Daylight

By E. M. Tomlinson. London: Cassell, T. B. New York: A. Knopf. \$2.00.

Ever since "The Sea and the Jungle" came out, and at once vanished into obscurity, Mr. Tomlinson has been writing essays that take second place to none in these barren days. There came that gorgeous splash of raw color, "Old Junk," and suddenly the public discovered Mr. Tomlinson. Presently, "The Sea and the Jungle" made its reappearance, and all the critics who had been so backward as to ignore it in the first place had unexampled and excellent chance to retrieve their errors.

For Mr. Tomlinson is not an easy person to better. Set him with John Dos Passos on a corner of your library shelf, and you may go wander in the far corners of the earth, and see, through these kindly eyes, many matters you might have missed had you been left to your own inclination and imagination. This time Mr. Tomlinson writes about the war; and, as he was actually in it, what he really thinks and believes may conceivably be of more importance than the meditations of greater statesmen and greater authors who did their meditating at a safe distance from gas shells and air raids. There is a deep undercurrent of doubt in this book, a manifest discontent with the ways of war and its armistice—but it hardly affects the excellence of the essayist's style.

Each sketch or essay, or whatever you please, is dated; the whole collection, taken together, forms a sort of diary of wartime, with random shots here and there at random subjects. And it is doubtful whether these random jottings are not really the best. There is a jolly chapter on Kipling, who, says Mr. Tomlinson, "can make a picture of an indifferent huddle of fishing boats in a stagnant harbor which is more enjoyable than being there." But this author's admiration for that sturdy apostle of Empire rather wanes when it comes to politics. "His ideal government," he jeers, "would be a polo-player from Simla leading the crew of the Bolivar." And it must be admitted, despite Mr. Tomlinson, that Mr. Kipling's polo-players and deep-water folk are far more interesting and possibly as efficient as most governments. Ardern Beaman, who wrote a rollicking book concerning a cavalry squadron, he likes better.

There is, moreover, a most wonderful essay on "Islands," one of which "rested on a floor of malachite which had stains of orange drift-weed." If

G. H.

## North of Montreal

## The Laurentians

By T. Morris Longstreth. New York: The Century Co. \$3.50.

A few hours north by train from New York City, and the traveler is conveyed into the region of Laurentian Mountains, a formation which covers geologically some 2,000,000 square miles, and with the St. Lawrence River behind it "discloses an unobstructed out-path to the Pole." Yet so little is this region generally known that the name "Laurentians" on a book cover—or so it may be judged by the case of the present reviewer, who can hardly be a unique example of ignorance—may suggest to many persons who ought to know better that the book is about a family rather than about a place. Largely an unexplored wilderness, the known parts of it keep much of the feeling and color of the time when France ruled Canada. The "habitant," speaking what has been called a patois, or degenerate form of standard speech, but is really a genuine old French which has been somewhat modified by Anglicisms and a few Indian and Canadian words, lives in the villages and on the isolated farms. The English idiom, as it is twisted on Broadway, says Mr. T. Morris Longstreth, author of "The Laurentians," "would not be so intelligible to King James as to make us able to throw stones at our neighbors, who, as a matter of fact, would be intelligible to Jacques Cartier or Montcalm."

## Journeying Without Itinerary

In the untouched wilderness the Indians continue many of the ways of their long ago progenitors, modified by three centuries of acquaintance with the Hudson's Bay Company. As for three centuries past, early each summer the hunters, with squaws, children, and dogs, come out of the woods, and camp about the Company's post, bringing furs for barter, and in the Moon When the Caribou Horns Cast Their Moss they go back again. As on pages 191 and 192 it is described by Mr. Longstreth. Here too, as (not surprisingly) none will escape who read the jacket of this entertaining book, is the home of the original Marla Chappelaine at Peribonka. Mr. Longstreth visited it, met and talked with Marla. But the present reviewer is as yet personally unacquainted with Hénon's novel, and is more interested in the quaint and touching optimism of the notice posted in the near-forest to prevent fires:

R. B.

In "My Discovery of England," Stephen Leacock writes: "It is my candid opinion that no man ought to be allowed to tell a funny story or anecdote without a license. We insist rightly enough that every taxi-driver must have a license, and the same principle should apply to anybody who proposes to act as a raconteur. Telling a story is a difficult thing—quite as difficult as driving a taxi. . . . This is a point of view not generally appreciated. A man is apt to think that just because he has heard a good story he is able to repeat it. He might as well attempt a snake-dance merely because he has seen Madame Pavlova do one."

There is a deal of common sense in this paragraph and the humor of it should not obscure its sound logic to the insistent story-tellers.



Senator Arthur I. Capper



Illustrations from "Behind the Mirrors" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers)

Arthur Balfour



Andrew W. Mellon

## The Cynic at Washington

## Behind the Mirrors

By the author of "The Mirrors of Washington." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. Tomlinson would leave off bang about Mr. Kipling to make some pictures of his own, "Waiting for Daylight" might well have been another "Old Junk." However, he wished to write of the war, and the war has naturally enough crept into all his writings. Its best example is in the first essay, "Ypres," where the battle is described by bus driver in a manner which neither Mr. Kipling nor Mr. Beaman could duplicate. If you desire war, here it is straight from the mouth of an unimaginative London cockney with no palliatives and no platitudes. Having read it, you will still further appreciate Mr. Tomlinson's acidity on Armistice Day, and his caustic comment on "Joy." But you will probably enjoy better his description of the soldier lazing away his summer up a Devon estuary, and his remarks upon "Literary Critics."

And there is a delicious chapter on "Figureheads" that will make the impetuous tear off straightway to the most accessible fishing village, to see ships, spars and lean old salts again.

The essay is Tomlinson all over; it is the original Tomlinson, one we feel we have been cheated out of half the book through.

Another is on "Sailor Language," and there again Mr. Tomlinson is on good ground. Give him blue water, decks that tilt and shudder, and a network of stacks, spars and cordage somewhere above, and you may have an essayist for whom you may hurl the majority of modern competitors into the dustbin. We feel as he does about bookworms, and would be glad to go with Mr. Tomlinson at any time to "watch the dim seas break into lilac around the Shutter Rock."

Also, he makes merry at Mr. Conrad Aiken, cheers on Carlyle, takes a pot shot at Ruskin. He prefers Mr. Garvice, whom most Americans do not know, to Mr. Locke, who is in danger of becoming a household word due to his constant exposure on magazine stalls, and keeps his preferences so inoffensive and so amusing that he remains perfectly good reading, done in perfectly good style.

In fact, there are, once and again, examples of prose as delightful and as melodious as that of "Old Junk," or to hark still further into antiquity, "The Sea and the Jungle" itself. Mr. Tomlinson herein visits no exotic lands; his travels are on English coastlands and in Flanders, the colors he mixes are drabber and grayer, his very style holds tint and tinge of war-time. Yet, for all that, "Waiting for Daylight," is not a book to be missed, nor yet to be lightly passed over.

G. H.

The writer, not the men in high official position, is Olympian. He is more firmly seated in his exalted position now than when he wrote "The Mirrors of Washington," which immediately succeeded the publication of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" and, to a certain degree, rode into popularity on the crest of the wave of that much-discussed work. The subtitle of "Behind the Mirrors" is "The Psychology of Disintegration at Washington," and the motto quoted on the title-page: "Le métier de la critique, ce n'est pas même . . . de semer des doutes; il faut aller plus loin, il faut

make Congress a great legislature.

"The Senate has tempted small business men who cannot arise to the level of national attention through their control of industry, and small lawyers similarly restricted," says the author in his chapter on "The Upper House Boobooise."

"The most brilliant and interesting of the senators is Senator Borah, but it is significant that the farm bloc

gress were again a lusty and vigorous creature with the blood of youth in its veins, how long would Henry Cabot Lodge, aged 72, remain leader of the Senate? . . .

"Power has passed, or is passing, from the Executive and has found no home in Congress to receive it. . . . The great power which legislatures have, that over the public purse, has not been of enough importance to

make Congress a great legislature. "The Senate has tempted small business men who cannot arise to the level of national attention through their control of industry, and small lawyers similarly restricted," says the author in his chapter on "The Upper House Boobooise."

"The most brilliant and interesting of the senators is Senator Borah, but it is significant that the farm bloc

## What the World Reads

KARL CLEMENT'S opera in three acts, entitled "Trilby" and based on Du Maurier's original sensation, was performed for the first time recently at the City Theater in Budapest. The work, for which Clement also wrote the text, is said to "reveal" unusual genius, but to remain too strongly of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" and Puccini's "Bohème" to allow the author and composer excessive credit for originality.

Henri Berard published some time ago a novel, entitled "Vitrail du Lune." The action takes place in the reign of Louis XIV and in it one M. Cantinelli is made to play a rather clownish rôle. M. Cantinelli, librarian in Lyon, has now brought suit against the author for defaming his name. Is this a shrewd advertisement for the book, or is this librarian, unlike the majority of his colleagues, equipped with over-sensitivity?

John Landquist has contributed a lengthy article to Politiken (Copenhagen) concerning the part Edward Brandes played in introducing Strindberg to the Danes. He makes it reasonably clear that it was Edward and not Georg Brandes who showed the Danes back in the eighties that Strindberg was a genius of the first order and that the author of "The Red Room" should be read by Danes if they wished to read realism rather than romanticism.

Aschehougs Forlag of Copenhagen has disposed of 10,000 copies of Dr. Aage Krarup Nielsen's book, entitled "En Hvalfangeraerd" (Whaling Expedition). The book has been translated into English and is at present being examined by a New York publisher with the idea of bringing out an English edition.

An enterprising Danish publisher has undertaken to bring out what is called the "Bilingual Series." English and Danish texts will be published in parallel columns in the belief that either language can in this way be learned more easily. The first two volumes contain Holger Drachman's story of Lord Byron and selections from the works of W. W. Jacobs.

Svend Leopold has submitted the manuscript of his Holberg trilogy to Gyldendal. The three volumes of the novel are entitled "The Young Holberg," "Professor Holberg" and "Baron Holberg." This should be a truly monumental work.

Volume XIV of the "Annals of the Jean Jacques Rousseau Society" consists of "Correspondance de Jean Jacques Rousseau et François Coindet (1756-1768)," published and annotated by Alexis François, professor at the University of Geneva (Geneva: A. Jullien). The letters throw much light on one of the most active periods in Rousseau's life, and give at the same time a more favorable impression of Coindet that Rousseau gave of him in his "Confessions." Rousseau made some kind remarks about his friend, but contended that he was ignorant, confiant, gourmand, avante-garde.

According to a recent number of La Nation Belge, Gabriele d'Annunzio will announce his complete allegiance to the Socialist Party within three months. That party already has a huge number of rare aves on its books; why not also the noted Plumist?

The second volume of Oswald Spengler's "Untergang des Abendlandes," long announced, has appeared (Munich: C. H. Beck). The book bears the sub-title of "Welthistorische Perspektiven" and treats, among other topics, the standing armies, militant states and the state in general.

There is no more interesting situation in Germany today than that which concerns Gerhart Hauptmann: he is being revived; he is the greatest drawing card on the German stage today, despite the fact that well over four hundred plays have been written in Germany within the last fifteen months. The Breslau Festival Series includes the whole of Hauptmann and the Künstler Theater in Munich was opened on June 5 with—of all plays—Hauptmann's "Florian Geyer."

Extensive work has been done in the last two years by way of reorganizing the Schiller Museum in Marbach. The official opening of the revised institution took place on May 13. The announcement of new gifts was made by Prof. Otto Günther. The museum now contains 69,700 manuscripts, 4,350 pictures and 14,500 bound volumes.

In July 1, 1920, there was established at The Hague an organization known as the Societas Spinoziana. Some of the more prominent members

who took part in the founding and thereby became charter members were Willem Meijer of The Hague, Harald Höfding of Copenhagen, Sir Frederick Pollock of London, Leon Brunschwig of Paris and Carl Gerhardt of Frankfurt. The society will publish from now on a Spinoza annual entitled *Chronicon Spinozanum*, the purpose of which will be to make real contributions to Spinoza's life and philosophy. The annual will not be for sale; it will be distributed among the members of the society.

Pierre Lasserre has published (Paris: Plon) a volume of essays, entitled "Cinquante Ans de Pensée Française." The book is devoted, largely to a much-debated question in France: the necessity of studying the classics.

The "Poésies Complètes" of Charles Le Goffic have been published (Paris: Plon). Born at Lannion in 1863, a Breton and a Roman Catholic, M. Le Goffic cannot be said to belong to any one of the various schools now to the fore in France. He was recently elected, probably because of his freedom from class obligation or affiliation to the presidency of the Société des Gens de Lettres at Paris.

According to the Rote Fahne of Berlin, Anatole France has been invited to Moscow to attend the trial of the Russian revolutionaries. The Dépêche (Toulouse) of June 11 says he is thinking it over.

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD

F. M.

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD</p



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

*Violoncello Growing in Favor in America, Says Mr. van Vliet*

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 10

**T**RAVELING on the Chautauqua circuit, I take it, has given Cornelius van Vliet, the violoncellist, the raciest and richest moments of his 11 years' American experience. At any rate, Chautauqua was a word he seemed to me to speak with more enthusiasm than any other, when I talked with him today at his apartment in Harlem. He has played as soloist with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra under Oberhoffer, and with the New York Philharmonic under Mengelberg, and he has appeared in recital in many of the large communities of the United States. But that was all in the day's work. It was not much different from playing as soloist with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Mahler and Weingartner and appearing in recital in the cities of Europe. It was no more than what a musician of high international standing does as a matter of course. But Chautauqua! Ah, there he got in contact with the people. There he found a response to his efforts at interpreting the masterworks of violoncello composition that he could regard as from the heart rather than from the head. There he could arouse in his listeners feelings of gladness and surprise; he did not have to remain content with merely passing an impression of technical fitness and emotional propriety.

**"How Do You Do It?"**

"Such music we never heard around here before from the bull-fiddle," Mr. van Vliet. "How do you do it?"

That is somewhat the way in which praise for his playing was expressed when he used to piece out his season of concert-hall work with a few weeks in the tents of Chautauqua. It is all over now, probably, because the New York Philharmonic, to which he belongs, has developed into an all-the-year institution, adding a series of summer performances at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York to its regular schedule. But if Mr. van Vliet has discontinued permanently going into what the showmen call the long grass, he still likes, if I understood him correctly, the Chautauquan sort of appreciation. He enjoys, for example, those genuine audiences which, on occasion, assemble under the auspices of college clubs. He takes pleasure, indeed, in winning the approval of any good gathering for serious music. He is especially happy when taking part as cellist in the New York Trio and presenting a program of chamber music to the applause of men; and whether he prefers an academic or a commercial crowd, I could not make out. But I think he takes great delight in seeing the American man of business attending concerts more and more every year, and going not only as an escort to the women of the family but as an interested listener as well.

**Violoncello Recitals**

Before the interview had proceeded far, I made bold to express myself somewhat unfavorably on the subject of violoncello recitals. It has become a convention with critics, anyway, to comment upon the cello as a poor instrument for solo use; and I ventured to observe that the worst recitals I ever heard, except by a few tenor singers, were by cellists. To carry provocation further, I remarked that the recital repertory of the violoncello, as I was familiar with it, seemed very small; and I asked if it was necessary for players to present the same pieces over and over again.

"For good reasons," said Mr. van Vliet, "the cello has been unpopular in the United States. It has been badly played. But it is growing in favor, I am sure, because better performers are constantly coming forward. I am always glad myself when a new artist of first-rate ability enters the field. The more good executants and interpreters they are, the better for the reputation of the instrument. To mention a few points of delinquency, too many musicians play the cello in a dry, cold and passionless manner. They lack the proper temperament for soloists, as they would perhaps find out if they attempted to play the violin. But the truth is that a person must have as sensitive a temperamental make-up for the big instrument as for the little one."

**Difficult to Play in Tune**

"And then the melancholy aspect of the cello is a great drawback. Players very often give in to that, whereas they should strive with all their might to overcome it. Moreover, the instrument is very difficult to play in tune. You must have great strength of hand and finger, in order to stop the notes exactly according to your will and make passages of technical difficulty and brilliancy stand out clearly. The main thing, I always say to myself, is that the cello shall have vocal quality. The solo or recital cellist who succeeds, I find, is the one who makes his instrument sing."

Upon Mr. van Vliet's saying this, I was reminded of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, who used to put the formula just the other way around. Caruso, in the latter years of his career, contended that a voice—meaning a man's voice—must have an instrumental quality. He was wont to declare, in fact, that a voice, to produce the best effect, should sound like the violoncello.

**Messure to Audience**

Distracted for a moment by the recollection of Caruso, and by the thought of how one department of music leans on another, I missed precisely what Mr. van Vliet next said. I have retold, however, the drift, which was that the composition and not the instrument chiefly counts; that, while he happens to play the

cello, he makes it a means of presentation only; and that were he to express himself through any other instrument—the violin, for instance, or even the piano—the message to his audience would be the same.

**Repertory of Violoncello**

"I hope," he continued, "I have met the first of your objections. In regard to the second, I agree that the generally accepted repertory of the violoncello is small. And yet it could as well as not be much larger. There are many fine works, both old and new, that players ignore. An example of a slighted piece belonging to the middle of the nineteenth century is the 'Decameron' suite of Gouvy, which I put on the program of the first recital I gave in New York. So many modern works stand in the neglected list that I could devote whole evenings to them. But suppose I should undertake a series of five, let us say, recitals bringing out works that the public has never heard: where should I be at the end of the enterprise?

"Among the composers for violoncello whom I should like to see recognized and honored by performance of their works are Bossi, Slinigaglia, Blech, and Jeral. Who is Jeral? He is a Viennese who is now writing. I hate to think of cellists as too lazy to hunt for new things, but I cannot explain the indifference of some of them in any other light. And if this is the case with players, it is even worse with teachers. I am at a loss to comprehend the professor of the cello who year after year gives lessons from old material, and never risks an experiment with modern texts. Why stick forever to Goitmann and Grützmaier, and refuse to consider men of the present time who have written admirable studies for the cello, like Rudinger, Feuillard, and Liégeois? I might add Kriegel, and he is somewhat better known.

**A Word About Concertos**

"Oh, let me say a word about concertos. Here we find fewer instances of neglect. Nevertheless, when I played the d'Albert concerto in C major with the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House last March, the work had not been heard in New York before, I understand, in about 20 years. But more particularly about by own treatment of the concerto as a type of composition. To me, concertos are strictly orchestral works. They should never be played, therefore, with arranged piano accompaniment. I have been advised to put concertos on my recital programs, but I have such scruples against the procedure that I simply cannot adopt it. There exists in abundance, let me point out, sonatas for violincello and piano that offer a player all the scope in the world for his tone and technique. So concertos with orchestral parts transcribed for the piano are not a necessity in any sense of the word.

**Greatest Music for Cello**

"I have already mentioned names of a few modern composers of pieces for violincello and piano. Now let me refer to some of the older ones. I always begin my recitals with something out of the past, say by Locatelli, Valentini, Porpora, Haydn or Bréval. Old works that I hold in the highest estimation of all are the suites for violincello alone by Bach. They are the greatest music for the instrument, judged by whatever standards you choose, and the artist who can play them can play anything. I ought to say that I generally use single movements from the suites for the instrument unaccompanied, though now and then I present a suite entire. These are the sort of things your poor player will make dry and dreary, causing the public to look upon Bach with disfavor. On the other hand, they are the things that a good player can make ingratiating and exhilarating. Indeed, why should they be anything else? Every movement of the suites is a dance form, which, interpreted the right way, must give pleasure."



Cornelius van Vliet

*Only Real "Salon" in America Is Conducted by Miss Thursby*New York  
Special Correspondence

**M**ISS EMMA CECILIA THURSBY, perhaps the most famous concert singer of her time, holds, in her New York home, the one real salon in America, for her "at homes" more nearly approach the salon of the Paris beau monde than probably any other known in the social life of the United States.

With her sister, Miss Ina Thursby, she occupies a spacious old-fashioned apartment and in her long, high-ceilinged drawing room are treasures from all over the world, mementos from friends and kinsmen, and works of art.

When I visited Miss Thursby I found that I had to coax her to tell me of her brilliant successes, but soon she spoke of Maurice Strakosch, her teacher, director, and friend, and of Ole Bull, the violinist, with whom she shared many concert programs.

We spoke almost at once of him, in fact, because one of my own earliest musical recollections was of the time when my father took me to hear Miss Thursby and Ole Bull in a grand concert at the Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

"There is his portrait," she said, pointing to a fine photograph of Ole Bull. "And that was his castle on the little sea island in Norway. I visited

Mr. and Mrs. Bull there, and later his wife and I enjoyed many years of close friendship."

**Songs When Six Years Old**

Emma Thursby was born in Brooklyn, and was but 6 years old when she first sang in the old Bushwick Dutch Reform Church. Her parents were people of wealth and culture and gave her every advantage in music, literature and languages.

When Miss Thursby was 12 she sang in the "Creation" and a gentleman who heard her engaged her to sing in the Plymouth Church, Henry Ward Beecher's pastorate. Her last church engagement was in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, whose choir she has filled with her own pupils.

In 1879 Miss Thursby went to Europe with Strakosch, brother-in-law and only teacher of Adelina Patti.

She sang first in London, as a soloist of the Philharmonic Concert, winning

such praise as a discriminating English music public rarely bestowed in those days. On that occasion she presented the difficult "Speral Vincio," written by Mozart, for Aloysia Weber, who afterward married his brother.

In singing Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear My Prayer," said the critic of the London Times, "Miss Thursby proved that the florid style is not the only means of expression at her command. She sang that touching phrase 'Oh, for the Wings of a Dove' with a

tenderness that went straight to the heart." Following her Paris début, which was an ovation, the reviewer of *Le Figaro* said: "It is truly difficult to imagine a voice more exquisite, or a faculty of execution more astonishing. No one ever understood Mozart as Miss Thursby. Of all musicians Mozart is her favorite. And so he has remained.

**Dr. Hanslich's Review**

Dr. Hanslich of the *Neue Freie Presse*, regarded as the ablest and severest of German critics, wrote of her after her first appearance in Vienna: "Miss Thursby justified in a glorious manner her renown as a cantatrice which had preceded her coming. Before she sang she performed a miracle, for the Musikvereinsaal was absolutely filled to overflowing for the first concert. Anton Rubinstein and Joachim alone could have succeeded in these latter years in effecting this marvel." He went on to extol her voice, method, her trills, her high "F," sweet and clear as a flute, and admitted no "viscals" for her but Jenny Lind and Madame Patti.

Miss Thursby has preserved, as precious treasures these and many more testimonials from all over Europe and America. Two of them which she values most came to her in the form of letters. One was from the Association of Artists and was signed by such men as Jules Massenet, Charles Gounod, Ernest Royer, Victor Massé, Ambroise Thomas, Baron Taylor, Vancorbel Deldevez, and Henry Rober, inscribing her name on their records as "sociétaires de l'Opéra de Paris."

The second, from the Société des Concerts, accompanied a medal from the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire.

**The Tours Through Europe**

The tours through France, Germany, Sweden and Spain were filled with appreciation and success. At Mentone Miss Thursby sang for Queen Victoria, at Berlin for the Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm and the Empress of Germany, and at Copenhagen for King Christian, father of the dowager Queen Alexandra of England, who herself missed not a single occasion to hear Miss Thursby sing.

At Christiansand and at Stockholm the ovations were repeated, with the happy experience of singing for Grieg his own songs. At Bergen, according to the *Bergen Post*, "her reception amounted to a furore." After the concert the young men of the city who had heard her, "precipitated themselves upon her carriage and taking out the horses, drew her in veritable triumph with shouts and cheers to her hotel."

After three continental tours Miss Thursby gave concerts throughout the United States, singing for President and Mrs. Hayes and for every succeeding president to McKinley.

Miss Thursby was showered with gifts from time to time, from royalty, artists, and from grateful students. One she especially prized was a pendant, a Russian amulet which Alexander II of Russia had presented to the famous singer, Teresa Tietjens, who in turn gave it to Madame Rudersdorf, the mother of Richard Mansfield, the actor. Madame Rudersdorf bequeathed the ornament to Miss Thursby, whom she sincerely admired. Many tried to persuade Miss Thursby to part with it, and Nordica offered to exchange a magnificent string of pearls. But Miss Thursby kept the amulet, though later it was lost.

Through the long years of her brilliant career, Miss Thursby was ever

helping on young singers and many a star owes her success to the fact that Emma Thursby set her in the right path. One of her most conspicuous pupils is Geraldine Farrar, who began her studies under Miss Thursby when she was but 14 years old. It was Miss Thursby who took Geraldine to Maurice Grau, and to Sarah Farmer—a great teacher—to Madame Mehta and to Ellis. When she reached the pinnacle of her fame, Miss Farrar wrote Miss Thursby, "Success in opera has to me meant you"; and when she said farewell at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Miss Farrar sent a letter of deepest gratitude to her teacher, with flowers and a photograph.

The guests one meets at Miss Thursby's on her day at home during a part of the season are of many nationalities and represent countless activities scholars, musicians, painters, sculptors, grand opera stars, diplomats, men and women of distinction and leaders in the social world. At one of her receptions there were present Madame Aida, Albert Spalding, the violinist, a young Russian woman (a refugee, niece of Safonoff, the symphony orchestra leader), who sang in a beautiful contralto voice songs of her unhappy people, and Roising, the tenor. There were also a Hindu man of letters, Baron Chinda and his wife, and some other cultivated people from China and Japan, come over from the embassies at Washington to do honor to the diva.

At other times I have met at Miss Thursby's house, Madame Louise Homer, Ternina, Semich, Melba, Martinelli and Gadski. Among the people of the Eastern countries who came were Tagore, Das Gupta, whose purpose is to promote associations that will bring together in art the peoples of the East and West; Swami Vivekananda, the Begum of Janapura and her sister, the Princess, who were well up in Hindu music.

Miss Thursby has always had a keen interest in Oriental, and particularly Hindu music, and had the novel experience of teaching Viva Kananda to render the songs of Grieg with the same quality of voice in which he sings his Sanskrit chants, which she says is rarely beautiful.

A part of every winter, she and her sister spend with a brother in Florida. In summer they take long motor trips through the east.

Miss Thursby had many offers to go into grand opera, but she steadfastly declined, having promised her parents who were people of the old school, not to do so, and she has been content to succeed through her individual talent.

L. E. P.

*New Polish Opera Produced in Warsaw*

WARSAW, Poland, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—A new opera by the most eminent of the young Polish composers, Charles Skymanski, has lately been produced with much success in Warsaw. It is called "Hagis" and the libretto is founded on a Biblical subject. The music is throughout of a high standard. Though showing traces of the influence of Strauss, and occasionally, as regards its treatment of the drama, of Debussy, the music reveals originality and, saveing previously been occupied in throwing flowers to artists and composers, the reviewers now occasionally throw mud. In 1885, The New York Times considered the case of Wagner's "Lohengrin." "It seems to us extremely improbable," wrote the critic for that paper with angry zeal, "that he (Wagner) will excite any enthusiasm as a composer. The entire opera of 'Lohengrin' from beginning to end, does not contain a dozen bars of melody."

Now this appraisal of Wagner's music may evoke a smile, perhaps, from opera-goers of the twentieth century, who may wonder what manner of man it was who could so ill-considered a diatribe; but it brings up the indictment often made against the professional arbiters of taste that their verdicts are no better than those of the man in the street and that criticism is anything but exact.

*Miss van Emden Sings at a Kurhaus Concert*

SCHEVENINGEN, Holland, July 17 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Harriet van Emden made a most successful first appearance in Holland when she sang recently at a Kurhaus concert at Scheveningen. Miss van Emden is a pupil of Moratti and Madame Sembrich, and possesses a beautifully trained voice. Her program included airs from Mozart's "Le Mariage de Figaro" and Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" which she sang with great charm.

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*Musical Criticisms and Musical Critics Passed in Review*

By FELIX BOROWSKI

I WOULD be an interesting labor that would concern itself with a history of musical criticism. Certainly such a history would result in an attitude of humility on the part of the critics who might read it, for if the chronicles of art disclose nothing else, they make evident the fact that the arbiters of taste who sat in judgment upon the accomplishments of composers and of musical interpreters in the past were bad guessers much more often than they were good. It may be said, perhaps, that musical critics are still occupied in guessing, and indications point to their continuing this method. To be sure, much of what passes for criticism is the individual opinion of someone who may, or may not, know what he is writing about; but the finer aspects of criticism are based on fundamentals much more sure and solid.

In the United States, as in Europe, most of the earliest musical criticism consisted merely of reports in the newspapers as to the general character of the proceedings which were under review. Thus, when in 1785 there was given in Philadelphia a performance of solemn music, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Mr. Bremer, the gentleman who served the arts and the Pennsylvania Gazette as critic communicated to the readers of that journal that "the whole was conducted with great order and decorum, to the satisfaction of a polite and numerous audience."

**Hyperbolic Laudatory Fervor**

Occasionally the reviewer permitted himself a more extensive estimate, in which case his remarks were generally hyperbolic in laudatory fervor. Some 20 years later than the date of the review just quoted, Philadelphians were still enthusiastic about the comparative excellencies of the pieces and merits of the performers. The Urarian Academy presented a concert in Race Street, and as editors were less hurried in the eighteenth century than they are in the twentieth—the account of the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Packet appeared 11 days later: "To go through the comparative excellencies of the pieces and merits of the performers is certainly unnecessary, for the general opinion of those who were present on the occasion may be relied on, the whole of the performance taken together was more complete and refined and perfect in its execution, and the effect more decidedly pleasing than anything of the kind ever exhibited in this city."

Opera in earlier American art had a stimulating effect upon the vocabulary of critics, and it gave them larger opportunity to inflate.

"How can our feeble and amateurish reviewer of 'Romola's 'Barber of Seville'" (when it was given at the Park Theater, New York, in

## THE HOME FORUM

## Sally's Repentance

MRS. MATCHETT was, as she herself expressed it, all put out, and when Mrs. Matchett was put out, the rest of the family knew that it behoved them to tread gently and to look where they were going.

"It's not as if I'd never done nothing for 'em," said Mrs. Matchett, bouncing her empty basket down on the table, and unpinning her hat. "And I'd 'ave done a deal more if she'd 'ave let me. But when it come to my askin' for the loan of her meat chopper, she just gives me the no before the words is 'ardly out of my mouth. No wonder folks give 'er the cold shoulder. I'm not for neighboring, but I knows 'ow to keep me friends. 'Ere Bill, out o' my way,'" she went on, "what do you want sittin' on the table for when you knows I've all me ironin' to do?"

Billy slipped off hastily, and looked about for a safe corner in which to deposit himself.

"There's some coppers for yer, Bill lad," said his father, with extraordinary wisdom born of long experience. "Get along to the Fair and amuse yourself."

And Billy went.

It was a lovely sunny day, and the faint sound of music which came floating across the fields from the Fair-ground was encouraging; moreover there were six heavy pennies and one halfpenny in Billy's small trouser pocket, but for all that he was not feeling altogether happy. "Old Sally of the Pike," as she was called, had refused to lend his mother her meat chopper, and Old Sally had no friends—folks gave her the cold shoulder.

As he made his way down the hill he saw Old Sally's turnpike cottage lying ahead of him and, by the window, with their noses flattened against the diamond-pane glass, were several boys. Billy knew them all. One was the butcher's son—a big red boy with a loud voice. He was calling rude things at Old Sally through the window.

Billy climbed the stile and took the path across the fields. He felt rather miserable.

For a traveling show the Fair was an excellent one. There were two big merry-go-rounds playing different tunes very loudly at the same time. There was a splendid switchback with a breathless drop in the center and a succession of lesser drops; moreover two-pence took you all the way back as well as all the way there.

Close to the entrance gate were a number of side shows, a photographic studio, and a wonderful erection called "Katch-and-Jammer Castle," and "Old Aunt Sally."

"Now, my dear, 'ere's what you're lookin' for," said the woman of the stall, pushing three balls into his hand. "All you've got to do is smash the pipe and you picks your own prize."

Billy took the balls and flung them, one at a time, at "Old Aunt Sally's" face. Then, as the pipe remained in-



St. Pierre, Geneva, From the Drawing by Maxim Seibold

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## The Way of Escape

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is our greatest need? It brought the thought of Truth through which he made his escape. He had first learned, before the temptation arrived, the truth through which he overcame the tempter: he had only known to be God's law.

To encounter trials and overcome them proves that God is caring for our spiritual growth, and that this growth is bringing us into collision with the materiality of mortal belief. We may be tempted to accept it when we meet it, trying as it does to arrest our progress; because it involves much self-denial to refuse evil and so pursue the straight and narrow path which leads to the kingdom of heaven on earth. Who does not remember being told, when difficulties and sorrow encompassed him, "These things are sent to try us;" and many of us have inwardly rebelled against the saying, feeling even before we gained any knowledge of God in Christian Science, that divine Love could not be unjust and unloving, and deliberately torture and tempt His very own children. On page 410 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy tells us for our encouragement: "Every trial of our faith in God makes us stronger. The more difficult seems the material condition to be overcome by Spirit, the stronger should be our faith and the purer our love."

Christian Science reverses material sense; and it assuredly reverses our former thoughts about trials and temptations. We see that we are trying our faith in God, not God trying our faith in Him: we are making a trial of the strength, seeing how much we can trust, how faithful we can be, how lovingly and patiently we can continue to go on trusting. Since we find that God's goodness is always more than equal to our need, of course we grow stronger by every trial we meet. We learn not to be so much afraid of temptation, because we are finding out that the way of escape is always there. This way is to go straight forward, when the sea of trouble will part and show a clear path for our feet, as it did for the Israelites. We need never be afraid. God will supply the wisdom; and the opportunity for victory over evil will arise. When this opportunity comes, we turn at once in thought to our loving Father-Mother God—we use the wisdom we have already been given, and this opens wide the way of escape.

## The Esoteric in Modern Fiction

It is open to the esoteric to argue that the general public has never really understood Hardy or Conrad or any other great English author. It is probably true, in the sense that a very small number of the people who have agonized over the fortunes of Tess or Bathsheba could render a coherent account of their fascination. But they have loved and reread the stories, and they remember them. Perhaps there is nobody who understands Hamlet; there are thousands who know him. Don Quixote is vivid in the minds of a hundred times more people than have grasped the definite intention of Cervantes in creating him. And perhaps Don Quixote would be a smaller figure if that intention were generally understood. . . . A greater magnitude is given to a created character, a deeper significance to a verse of poetry, by the margin of mystery which surrounds it.

But

this mystery is not obscurity.

When

the general public reads a

great book

it is

the

that the words actually do say.

No one

ever failed

to follow the story

of Don Quixote or Hamlet, or to find

a simple delight in following it. . . .

They

have a source of vitality apart

from the interest of their stories.

Some passionate conviction about

life went to their making, and an

ardent desire to express their conviction

so clearly, so simply, that no one could refuse to share it. The

mystery of a great book lies in its clarity. It is the feeling of wonder that so much should be contained in so little.

The

conviction that it is superior

to be esoteric continues to work

havoc among the writers of talent

and even of genius. The great effort

to be unmistakable, which distinguishes the man of literary genius from the mere genius . . . is contemptuously called "making concessions."

As

if the effort to be unmistakable

were not the very secret of style!

As if

it were not precisely because the

true writer insists that his reader

shall feel exactly what he intends

him to feel, instead of what the reader would like to feel; that he sometimes has such difficulty in getting a hearing. People do not like to be disturbed. Literature exists in order to disturb them. A writer may disturb them by forcing them to think thoughts and feel emotions which they find they really wanted to think and feel. He is likely to be a great writer long before he is a popular one, like Thomas Hardy. But if he is unmistakable, his day of popularity will come. In the long run we all accept what we cannot refuse. John Middleton Murry, in "The Times" (London),

Poetry is that which reminds us of reality, and that we live in a world, not merely of twenty-four-hour days, but of great occasions.

—Robert Lynd.

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AND  
HEALTH  
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the ScripturesBy  
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THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Aspens

All day and night, save winter, every weather,  
Above the inn, the smithy, and the shop,  
The aspens at the cross-roads talk together  
Of rain, until their last leaves fall from the top.

Out of the blacksmith's cavern come the ringing  
Of hammer, shoe, and anvil; out of the inn  
The clink, the hum, the roar, the ram-ding—  
The sounds that for these fifty years have been.

The whisper of the aspens is not drowned . . .

And it would be the same were no house near.  
Over all sorts of weather, men, and times,  
Aspens must shake their leaves and men may hear  
But need not listen, more than to my rhymes:

Whatever wind blows, while they and I have leaves,  
We cannot other than an aspen be,  
That ceaselessly, unreasonably grieves,  
Or as men think who like a different tree. —Edward Thomas.

Racine's Poetry When Acted

It is difficult to "place" Racine among the poets. He has affinities with many; but likenesses to few. To balance him rigorously against any other—to ask whether he is better or worse than Shelley or than Virgil—is to attempt impossibilities; but there is one fact which is too often forgotten in comparing his work with that of other poets—with Virgil's for instance—Racine wrote for the stage. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleries of France, to learn of Calvin, in preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleries of France, to learn of Calvin, in preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleries of France, to learn of Calvin, in preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleries of France, to learn of Calvin, in preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleries of France, to learn of Calvin, in preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleries of France, to learn of Calvin, in preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1922

## EDITORIALS

DESPITE occasional setbacks, indications multiply that humanity is passing out of that intolerant and violent state of thought, engendered by the upheaval of the Great War, and is returning to a condition in which reason and good sense can prevail over political passion and national impatience and self-will.

Ireland, at last, seems to have turned the corner and to be headed toward constitutional self-government and peace with its neighbors. Russia, bolshevized Russia, has abandoned the attempt to subvert civilization, and in wordy controversy with Western powers is trying to find a basis for co-operation. The tension between France and Germany is undoubtedly far less than it was six months ago. Constitution making is going on apace in Egypt and Mesopotamia. India is returning to constitutional methods of progress. China is gradually reuniting. Japan is executing the agreements of the Washington Conference. Naval competition between the great powers has been stopped. Only in Asia Minor, where the worst and most ferocious elements of Turkish militarism are in the ascendant, and have begun again that policy of wholesale murder which has blighted every land which the Turk has ever ruled, does the process of appeasement and reconciliation seem to be stayed.

But notwithstanding these favorable signs, the solution of the reparations tangle, of the Near Eastern scandal, of the problem of inter-allied indebtedness, of the financial difficulties which prevent the restoration of international trade, seem as far off as ever. What is it that stands in the way? Is it not that the nations, while coming to recognize that force and violent interference with others offer no solution of their own problems, have not yet risen to see that they will never be able to gain the peace, the security and the prosperity they seek, so long as they seek them for themselves alone?

The war destroyed the great military autocracies of Europe. It liberated the suppressed nationalities. But so far it has aggravated rather than relieved the fundamental evil from which the world has suffered—selfishness preached as a national religion. Every nation today is thinking mainly in terms of itself. Not one is thinking in terms of humanity. During the latter stages of the war the banner of internationalism was kept aloft and was cheered to the echo. But when the nations began to realize the sacrifice of self which it involved they one and all deserted the cause. France could not forget its fear and hatred of Germany. Italy rebelled against giving to Jugoslavia what it had fought to secure for itself. Great Britain succumbed to the demand that Germany should be made to pay impossible reparations. The United States withdrew from all co-operation with the rest of the world to live unto itself alone. If the enemy powers were the powerful authors of the late war, and if Russia aggravated them by surrendering to the gospel of class hatred taught by Karl Marx, the allied powers have since added their quota to the sum of human misery by a resolute determination to think only of themselves at the time when they had the opportunity to lift the thought of humanity above the national plane on to the world plane.

Perhaps it is best that it should be so, for the self-righteousness of the Allies at the end of the war was an almost impassable barrier to international sympathy and co-operation. There is certainly no ground for self-righteousness now in the spectacle of disunion and self-centeredness which has disgraced their record since 1918.

It cannot now be long before it becomes obvious to all that the new world for which so many laid down their lives can only be built by the leading nations becoming willing to sacrifice their own narrow and separate point of view, and to come together humbly to discover what is best for humanity, and to co-operate in achieving it. Once they discuss reparations, debts, the Near East, and so forth, not in terms of their own rights and ambitions, but on the basis of what is going to help the world as a whole to peace and freedom and prosperity, the way will open as it cannot so long as they are thinking in terms of their separate selves. As always happens with those who begin to practice the Golden Rule, whether they be individuals or nations, they will find that just in proportion as they are ready to think of others also, they will gain the very things they have failed to acquire when seeking them for themselves alone. No nation today can get peace or prosperity for itself alone. The world is too interknit, and other powers can keep everything in disorder by their quarrels. But once the civilized peoples are willing to sacrifice self and ease and pride sufficiently to combine to make it possible for all nations alike to work out their own salvation in peace and security and with equal opportunity, the obstacles which now seem destined to keep mankind for years in a morass of contention, and unemployment, and fear, and bad times, will melt away, as anyone can discover for himself who begins to think about these obstacles from the standpoint of the international Golden Rule.

JAPAN has adopted baseball and tennis as national sports. Vacant lots and wide streets are nurseries for swarms of coming stars of the diamond, and American colleges that send teams to Nippon have to choose their best players in order to have a chance of winning games. The Japanese are rapidly becoming expert with the tennis racquet, and no longer do foreigners visiting in Japan carry off most of the prizes in tournaments. The women are taking up the game with zest, and the Japanese Lawn Tennis Association has offered prizes for them in the national tournament next year. It may seem strange to think of groups of little Cho Cho Sans skipping freely about tennis courts, but they do it.

METAPHORICALLY speaking, the financial situation of France is that of a business man who is working hard to recover after a catastrophe; spending much money for repairs, deeply in debt, but having a big sum due him on a judgment for damages. If he can collect on this judgment, he can pay his creditors; but if the defendant goes bankrupt, he must ask his friends to continue their leniency, both as regards interest and principal. If they begin to press him for payment, he must in turn press his former aggressor.

There is less unemployment in France than in almost any other European country. The man-power of the Nation was tragically depleted by the war, and the destruction of property on French soil will require during a long period an immense amount of labor for reconstruction. The French railroads alone were so run down during the war, when only emergency upkeep could be attempted, that in 1921 a deficit of 1,500,000,000 francs had to be covered by the Government. In French industries, which for the most part were converted to supplying the army, an intense effort is now being made for recovery and expansion. Thanks to the hard work of the French farmers, it has been possible to discontinue the Government appropriations for low-priced bread.

But the war was fought on borrowed money, and for many years to come the French people will have to work harder than ever and save more earnestly in order to pay even the interest on the war debts. From August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1919, the French Treasury paid out the sum of 280,658,000,000 francs, beside which the cost of the Franco-Prussian War, including the indemnity, was infinitesimal. During the same period the Government collected roughly 60,000,000,000 francs in taxes. The difference was obtained on credit. Prior to the war the normal annual budget was less than 5,000,000,000 francs. It is now about 25,000,000,000 francs, and of this about one-half is due at once as interest on the public debt, though so far neither Great Britain nor the United States has collected anything on joint advances of 35,286,000,000 francs. The French people themselves hold claims on their Government for about 230,000,000,000 francs, which is a certain gauge of its stability.

Besides the regular budget, of which Germany is not asked to pay a centime, though the increase is due to the war, the French have a separate budget of so-called "recoverable" expenses, chiefly for pensions and reconstruction. According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany should be paying those items, which have been increasing from year to year. In 1918 France paid on this account 5,952,000,000 francs; in 1919, 15,481,000,000 francs; in 1920, 22,279,000,000 francs; in 1921, 21,423,000,000 francs; and is planning to pay 23,084,000,000 francs during the current year. What Germany has paid hitherto has been swallowed up by the military occupation of the Rhine territory, held as a pledge, while the American bill of over a quarter of a billion dollars has not been paid at all. In the meantime the French people, who had been deprived of their ordinary means of support through the German attack, could not wait for either their homes or their daily bread, and since Germany defaulted, France had to pay.

In the future, either Germany will have to render more or France will have to continue to borrow money in order to balance these two budgets. The ordinary budget alone shows for 1923 a gap of 3,900,000,000 francs. M. de Lasticie, the Minister of Finance, confesses that he cannot think of any new taxation that will bring in this sum, to say nothing of balancing the "recoverable" budget for reparations and pensions, or interest on the allied debt. If Germany defaults, France will have to continue to shoulder the burden. It is only by a corresponding cancellation of the allied debt that she can afford to let up on her aggressor. The money was spent for the common purpose of defeating Germany, and who shall say France did not do her share?

IMPATIENCE with the moderate, conciliatory policy of President Harding in dealing with the coal situation does not help toward its success, does not help toward any solution of the trouble, does not help in any way or any degree. Yet it is very widespread, apparently the prevailing mood. If the President is pursuing a settled policy, moving step by step toward an ultimate use of the extreme authority, he is being denied applause, or even popular appreciation.

His proposal of arbitration was rated an idle act of graciousness, clearly foredoomed to rejection. His direction to the operators and miners to resume the mining of coal was quite generally hailed as certain to be ineffectual. The message to the governors of twenty-eight states placing responsibility upon them for the protection of the mines and miners wherever activity might be resumed was set down as a futile gesture.

What seems to be demanded by those who are most critical is a determined assertion of supreme authority, couched in words of stern command, refusal to believe that there is the slightest intent on the part of mine-owners, operators, miners, local authorities, or any other involved party to co-operate or even to yield an inch of ground. His moderate course, his gradual advance toward the use of the power of the Nation's head to serve the Nation's interest, his readiness to permit the in-play of the parties to the controversy, his "invitations," as against his possible commands, all these provoke a wide criticism. If he lacks emphasis, his critics do not; if he chooses mild words, they draw upon the most vigorous in the vocabulary of assault. Unspareingly, contrasts are drawn between his method and those it is assumed certain other presidents would

have used in facing a like failure of the machinery of fuel supply to function.

Final judgment on the President's course will rest upon its results. If its outcome is the resumption of coal mining and delivery, there will be swift forgetting of the denunciation along the way. But even before the case is complete, and success or failure supplies the verdict, there is something to be said in favor of the less sensational method. There is a courage that shows itself in moderation as genuine as that which displays itself in all the panoply of strong language and the rattle of weapons. The tactics which give full opportunity for the offending parties to yield their opposition, to abate in some items their extreme demands, to show some disposition to co-operate to a solution of a difficulty, have two points of merit—they may win without subsequent ill-will, and if they fail because of unqualified refusal to respond they leave the resisting parties in much the weaker position and the government with added moral strength.

However moderate and conciliatory the President's policy, however mild the words he uses, there is no concession of the right of the people to be served by the masters of the coal industry, whether operators or workers, no admission of lack of power in a people's Government to demand and to secure the service of the people's primary interest. The President's message to the governors contains a very clear restatement of the ultimate power, and ample hint of its employment if the occasion becomes extreme enough to demand it. The dismissal of it by the Labor leaders as an idle gesture does the President less discredit than it does those who so flout the Government's share in interest. And the response to it by the governors brings into needed prominence the first accountability of the states for the preservation of order and the protection of persons going in orderly way about their legitimate work.

The President has chosen a gradual exercise of authority instead of a peremptory one. No one can be sure that in so doing he has not taken the course of the greatest effect. Courage has yet to be shown to be lacking in him, and it is quite as likely to be shown of that superior order which recognizes the force of moderation, the courage of restraint—no less a virtue than that which under whatever provocation flies to the extreme of word and act.

PRESIDENT HARDING, in signing the Port of New York Bill, approved by Congress, must have been convinced that its utilitarian scope, far transcending local partisan political issues and interests, will eventuate in "the greatest good to the greatest number." Coincident with the signing of the bill there cleared from the port on the same day fifty-three ships flying flags of various nations headed for fifteen foreign and domestic ports. A new world record for a single day's outbound ocean traffic was established. Presidential and congressional endorsement is given the New York and New Jersey plans, authorized by legislative acts, formulated under an interstate treaty, carrying co-ordinated unified agreement to co-operate in the development and simplification of port facilities; also the organizing of a joint commission comprising citizens of both commonwealths, known as the Port of New York Authority.

Included in the plans is the ultimate expenditure of about \$325,000,000 (\$50,000,000 less than it cost to build the Panama Canal) on tunnels, submarine tubes, bridges, terminals and belt lines, designed to serve city and nation by bringing into the heart of New York all transcontinental rail lines together with their cargoes of foodstuffs and general commodities. Under the present inadequate system it is estimated that it costs three times as much to move foodstuffs from the nearby New Jersey meadows into upper Manhattan Island as it does to transport them all the way from the middle west to the Jersey meadows.

Mayor Hylan declared, in a protest to President Harding, that the bi-state acts establishing the New York Port Authority conflicted with the Constitution, and also drew the Chief Executive's attention to the dangers attending precipitate action by Congress. Mr. Harding's prompt and decisive disposal of the matter bears evidence of broad national and international view taken, which may be construed as an answer to the objections submitted by New York City's chief official.

Mr. Hylan and the New York Board of Estimate proposed a \$60,000,000, or more, passenger and freight harbor tunnel, between Brooklyn and Staten Island. The plan was blocked by a taxpayer's action, brought in the Supreme Court, which temporarily enjoined the municipal authorities against making any further moves. It was contended that the Hylan Administration's tunnel project, if carried out, might embarrass and handicap the submarine tunnel plans of both the Port Authority and Transit Commission, besides causing a sheer waste of public funds.

It has been perhaps roughly estimated that nearly 50 per cent of foodstuffs and general commodity tonnage moving in, through and out of the port of New York by rail, water and trucks, is consigned to and from points on the transcontinental railway system. Accordingly, Boston, Providence, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans and Minneapolis, as well as New York, were considered by two legislatures and Congress.

Sovereign authority to carry out so gigantic a port project can be granted only through legislative and congressional acts, under which the Port of New York Authority now is the delegated corporate instrumentality of the states of New York and New Jersey, also of the Federal Government.

STUDYING their lessons in Oriental sociology through none too easy years and in the light of experiences to be gained at least trying, the Occidental nations have at last realized that Alexander Pope was right: "A little learning is a dangerous thing," indeed. They had thought that education would solve all sums in the management of the so-called "backward" peoples, and they have discovered that what is first accomplished is to push their wards into some political "awkward age." To put it another way, it has been borne in on the Western consciousness, somewhat tardily, that in dealing with the Far East it is not wise to place all the educational emphasis upon that part of the population already so mentally trained as most promptly to respond. For that means, of course, schooling for the better classes, and that, in turn, leads not only to a widening chasm between them and their fellows, standing lower in the social and industrial scales, but also the begetting of a "cocksureness" which spells trouble. It is this, again, which creates what Mr. Kipling well called "The Young-Man-in-a-Hurry."

The United States has done this to some slight degree in the Philippines. England has made the mistake more markedly in India. The figures under "Instruction" in the annuals are impressive—but the fact remains that only some 18,500,000 of above 313,000,000 in that vast peninsula can read and write, and even these are disproportionately of the higher castes. It is, then, most gratifying to see today's Indian Government attacking the question in the right way, beginning at the bottom and devoting especial attention to the primary and secondary schools.

The total number of these is to be increased by 90,000, or close to 75 per cent, which, it is estimated, will double the school-attending population. Moreover, the average expenditure on each primary school is to be doubled, and the present insufficient salaries of teachers are to be increased. Hence, cost has been the largest lion in the path of such needed advance, but half of the \$228,000,000 spent annually on the army would have done more to make British rule secure had it been spent on the schools. The greater the number of those who read and write, where rule is just, the smaller the army needed. As it is, a film of discontent is spread over India by an ultra-confident educated class, with ignorant millions below it. To no small degree, unrest has turned on the establishment, not of public schools, but of colleges and "special schools" for professional, commercial or industrial training.

Reforms are contemplated, too, in the way of developing residential institutions as opposed to the old system under which the colleges were little more than examination boards, playing no part in the formation of character. Such a university is shortly to be established at Dacca, and others are projected for Benares and Calcutta. But, good as this unquestionably is, the hope for India's peaceful future lies in vernacular schools and those of primary grade, and so up the lower rungs of the ladder of learning. It is less important to dispense to the few a knowledge which unsettles than to give to the many the plain and simple education which stabilizes.

### Editorial Notes

AT THE recent Victorian costume ball in the Albert Hall, London, no one could be found willing to wear the dress of the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, on account of its ugliness. The committee, it is said, was obliged to leave that period unrepresented. This bickering with the eighties and nineties is, to say the least, unfilial. Admitted that the little muffs, the remorselessly tight sleeves, the paniers and other excrescences that marked the attire of a lady of that time, would be entirely out of place with these restless twenties, they nevertheless suited the placid and reserved dwellers in what has been termed the "rough of prosperity" between the Crimean and the South African wars. The trouble is that the eighties are not distant enough to be free from the familiarity that invites criticism. But tastes change. Who knows what the coming thirties may think? They may find the fashions of the eighties interestingly quaint; the succeeding forties may even imitate them.

A NEW element in French politics is the appearance in the *Ere Nouvelle* of a series of political articles by M. Caillaux. This is interesting in view of the much discussed possibility of the exiled statesman appearing at no distant date at the head of a ministry of his own. Such a volte-face on the part of the public would appear strange were it not for the presence in Europe of quite a group of statesmen who can, in one way or another, parallel M. Caillaux's ups and downs. It has been no uncommon thing for men, who in the judgment of a war period are pernicious characters, fit only for prison and exile, to become, in the saner counsels of peace, perfectly eligible for leadership. This circumstance is worthy of more careful consideration than it has generally obtained. If there is a wide gap between a convict, or exile, and a premier, is it any wider than the gap between right in the warped judgement of war-time and right in the eyes of peace?

AMERICAN ice cream has found its way to Great Britain, according to the latest reports. This must not be taken to mean that ice cream has not been known for many years there, for it has, but somehow the essentially American institution of "brick ice cream" and "sundaes" and such like have thus far been but poorly favored. It still appears that the conservative British taste has not quite given way, for it is only during the summer months that the ice-cream parlors have been flourishing, and not twelve months in the year, as is the case in the United States. Still, the thin end of the wedge has entered, and it is reasonable to suppose that it is only a matter of time before the British will be as enthusiastic over this institution as are the Americans.

### French Finances

### Educating Downward in India

Now for  
the  
Golden Rule

The Presi-  
dent's Way  
May Prove  
the Best